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WINKLES'S

ARCHITECTURAL AND PICTURESQUE

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

CATHEDRAL CHURCHES

OF

England and Wales;

THE DRAWINGS MADE FROM SKETCHES TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

WITH

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS.

VOLUME III.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

The Third Volume,

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ARCHITECTURAL PECULIARITIES

OF

THE CATHEDRALS

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

With one exception, all the Cathedrals of England and Wales are built in the form of a Latin cross This form, however, is not of very ancient date. The first Christian temples were oblong buildings; the space within was divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of columns in the larger, and formed one simple room in the smaller sort. This was certainly the form of the Saxon churches in this island, and probably of the British also before them, if, indeed, any buildings were erected in those early times for the express purpose of Christian worship. A little before the Norman conquest, the form of the cross had been adopted in France, and soon after that event it was introduced into this country. The old Cathedrals were then taken down and rebuilt, not only in the form of the Latin cross, but also on a much larger scale. The early Norman churches had very short transepts and choirs: all the length of the building was given to the nave, on account of religious processions, which then formed no inconsiderable part of public worship. Later Norman churches had

their transepts and choirs extended to a greater length; and, in the next period, still more length was given to these portions of the fabric, though the former rarely extended beyond three compartments on each side of the main body of the church. The Greek cross has four equal arms, but there are no churches of this form in Great Britain, nor perhaps in any part of western Christendom.

The usual plan of a Cathedral, both in Norman and in later times, was a nave, choir, and transept, all with side aisles; a Lady chapel, of less elevation than the choir, and, joined to it at the east end; a square tower on each side of the west end of the nave, giving great breadth and dignity to the west front, which contained three portals; the larger one, in the centre, gave entrance to the nave, and the two smaller, into the side aisles: and a square tower, of much larger dimensions, was placed at the intersection of the cross. Every Cathedral had also a cloister and chapter-house adjoining, usually on the south side. Every deviation from the ordinary, and, it may be added, perfect plan of a Cathedral church, is to be considered a peculiarity, for the adoption of which tradition has in some cases handed down the reason; and in others it may be surmised with some degree of probability. The object of these observations is, to point out to the reader every departure from, and every addition to the perfect plan, to be found in the Cathedrals of this country.

St. Asaph.—This Cathedral has no west end towers, no aisles to the transept nor choir, no Lady chapel, no cloister, no chapter-house. It is also remarkable for its diminutive size.

Bangor Cathedral, though much larger, is not much more imposing in its appearance than the former, and has not much above half the height of that in the body. It is remarkable for having no tower at the intersection of the cross, and a single tower at the west end, in the ordinary manner of a parish church. It has no aisles to the transept nor choir, no Lady chapel, no cloister, no chapter-house.

Bristol.—What this Cathedral might have been when complete cannot now be ascertained. As to what remains of it, the usual plan has been adopted. The peculiarity is, that the aisles and Lady chapel, choir and transepts, are all of the same height.

The cloister is gone, but was in the usual place, as the chapter-house is, which still remains, and which has a vestibule of unusual dimensions and form. The transept has no aisles.

Canterbury Cathedral is an example of the ordinary plan, unless the cloister and chapter-house being on the north side may be said to be a departure from it, as well as the second transept to the east, both which are met with in other Cathedrals. The peculiarity consists in a circular building at the east end of the choir, called Becket's Crown, in the usual position of the Lady chapel. The transept has no aisles.

Carlisle.—Probably this Cathedral, being of Norman origin, followed the usual plan, as the remaining portion of it does, except that when the choir was rebuilt, the Lady chapel was not set in the usual place; and, in whatever position, it has since disappeared, together with the cloister, chapter-house, and greatest part of the nave. The transept has no aisles.

Chester Cathedral is said to have followed the usual plan in its original state, though this is far from being the case now. It has no west end towers. The south wing of the transept has no accordance with the north. The cloister is on the north side of the Cathedral, and has a projection from its west walk, called the Lavatory. The chapter-house, an oblong room, has a remarkable vaulted vestibule, only one-third less than the chapter-house itself.

Chichester.—Although this Cathedral follows in the main the usual plan, it has some additions, and other peculiarities. First,—a bell tower, standing alone a few paces to the north of the west front and nearly in a line with it; this is not the case with any other Cathedral in England, it is very common in Italy, and is to be met with in some parish churches in England. Secondly,—the nave has two aisles on each side; this is common in France a d other countries, but in England is to be found only at Chichester, and the reader will find it accounted for in the description of that Cathedral. Thirdly,—the cloister has only three walks, and all of unequal length, and is so placed that the south wing of the transept and its adjacent chapels project far into the cloister yard. It is one of the five Cathedrals which have spires on the central towers. The transept has no aisles.

St. David's Cathedral being a Norman structure, probably had

the usual form in all respects, since what remains has, but the west front has been rebuilt in very modern times. The peculiarity is that the choir occupies no more room than the space under the lantern or central tower. The space beyond is called the chancel. The cloister and chapter-house are both gone. The transept has no aisles.

Durham.—Though this Cathedral is in the main a superb example of the usual plan, it has some peculiarities. Instead of a Lady chapel beyond the choir, is a building parallel with the transept, and from north to south nearly as long; and the Lady chapel is at the west end,—this is accounted for in the description of this Cathedral. The transept has an aisle to the east. The west front, built at the verge of a precipice overhanging a river, is quite unique.

Ely.—In this Cathedral the usual plan is followed entirely as far as regards the nave, choir, transept, and their aisles. The peculiarities are, First,—a huge square tower at the west end, which once had wings on each side flanked by octagonal turrets engaged; the north wing is gone. Secondly,—the form of the central tower, being a square with the corners cut off, and surmounted by an octagonal lantern of wood. Thirdly,—the position of the Lady chapel, whose south west angle is joined to the north east angle of the transept. The cloister and chapter-house are both destroyed.

Exeter Cathedral has many peculiarities: First,—it has no central tower. Secondly,—it has towers at each end of the transept, in which respect it is quite unique. Thirdly,—the transept has no aisles. Fourthly,—a rich but low screen runs along the whole extent of the west end, which has three portals as usual, but no west end towers. The cloister is gone; the chapter-house remains in the usual place on the south side, where probably the cloister was also constructed.

Gloucester.—The west front of this Cathedral having been rebuilt at a late period of the pointed style, it has no west end towers. In other respects it follows the plan of Norman churches, except that the transept has no aisles. The cloister is on the north side of the Cathedral, with the chapter-house in the usual place as regards its connexion with the cloister, the area of which is

unusually large, and from the north walk of it there is a projecting lavatory.

Hereford.—It is well known that the original west front of this Cathedral was not of the usual plan, but, like Bangor and Ely, had one tower in the middle of it. The west end of this church has had the misfortune to be rebuilt in a very bad imitation of the pointed style. The transept on the north side has an aisle to the east, which was probably the case on the south side originally. There is a sort of second transept to the east, but not as usual of equal height with the choir, and may be regarded rather as a vestibule to the Lady Chapel. The cloister has only two walks remaining, but is in the usual place, as was the chapter-house which is entirely gone.

Llandaff.—This Cathedral, in its form, is the single exception alluded to at the commencement of these observations. It is not nor ever was in the form of a cross. The west front had the usual form, but the tower on the south side is nearly all gone. No vestige of a cloister remains, and it is much doubted if ever there was any. The chapter-house is built against the south aisle of the choir, and is entered from it; it is singular in its form being square, but the vaulting as usual springs from a single column in the centre.

Lichfield Cathedral follows the usual plan almost entirely, and is the only one in this country that has spires on its west end towers as well as on its central one. The transept, however, has only an aisle to the east. The cloister is gone; the chapter-house is on the north side of the Cathedral, and had no communication with the cloister, which, as at Wells, was probably on the south side. The form of the chapter-house is somewhat singular, being an oblong with the corners cut off. The vaulting, however, springs as usual from a pillar in the centre. The Lady chapel, though in the usual place, terminates in a half hexagon, and is of the same height with the choir, both which are unusual.

Lincoln.—The peculiarities of this magnificent Cathedral are, First,—a Galilee porch at the south west corner of the greater transept. Secondly,—the area formed by the four walks of the cloister is an oblong; it is on the north side of the Cathedral, but

more to the east than usual; the north walk has been rebuilt in the Ionic order of architecture, and the east walk has been lengthened to meet the eastern transept. The chapter-house is a decagon, supported externally by flying buttresses connected with upright ones, placed at some distance from the walls of it. The greater transept has only an aisle to the east.

London.—St. Paul's Cathedral is in the usual form, the peculiarity is in the style of its architecture. It has, of course, no Lady chapel, having been erected long after the reformation of the church. It has neither cloister nor chapter-house adjoining. It is not a little singular that a Cathedral built in the revived Italian style should nevertheless follow the usual plan, not only in being in the form of a cross, but in having something like west end towers, and a central one, though round instead of square, and crowned with a dome instead of an embattled parapet with pinnacles. It is recorded that Sir C. Wren desired to abandon the old plan, and that he was not permitted to do so.

Norwich Cathedral has no west end towers, the transept no aisles. The choir ends nearly in a semicircle. The Lady chapel is destroyed, but was in the usual place. The nave and transept are both of unusual length. The cloister is on the south side, and of great extent. The chapter-house is destroyed. This is one of the five Cathedrals in England which have spires upon their central towers.

Oxford.—This Cathedral is but a remnant of a church which, when entire, was of no great merit: whether in its complete state it followed the usual plan, cannot now be ascertained. The transept has no aisle to the west. The cloister is imperfect, but with the chapter-house is in the usual place. The choir has two additional aisles to the north. This is one of the five Cathedrals which have spires on their central towers, though this hardly deserves the name of one, being low and heavy.

Peterborough.—This Cathedral follows in the main the usual plan. The peculiarities are, First,—a lofty screen of great magnificence, built before the west end towers, and a sort of western transept behind it. Secondly,—the north wing of the transept has only an aisle to the east, the south wing being according to the perfect plan. Thirdly,—the choir terminates in a semicircle usual in Norman

churches, but the Lady chapel has its length from north to south, and communicates with the side aisles of the choir. Some ruined portions of the cloister remain, but not a vestige of the chapter-house, which was probably in the usual place, and on the south side of the Cathedral, as the cloister certainly was.

Ripon. — This once collegiate and now Cathedral Church departs in no respect from the usual plan, except that the transept has only an aisle to the east, and that its three western portals all lead into the nave. The Lady chapel, cloister, and chapter-house have all disappeared.

Rochester.—This Cathedral is small and meanly built. There is a second transept, but the greater transept has no aisles. The other peculiarities are, First,—the chapter-house, in its form and situation, a long narrow room, running parallel to the choir, and entered by a vestibule from the eastern transept. Secondly,—the situation of the cloister to the east of the choir, and communicating with the chapter-house on the south side of it; but very little of this cloister now remains. Thirdly,—the position of the Lady chapel, adjoining the west wall of the south wing of the greater transept.

Salisbury. — This singularly elegant Cathedral, instead of towers at the west end, has a lofty and magnificent screen. It has also an eastern transept, but the greater transept has an aisle only to the east. The cloister is on the south side of the Cathedral, but there is an open space between the back of its north walk and the south aisle of the nave, which is not usual. The chapter-house is octagonal, in the usual place; and the vaulting springs from a single pillar in the centre. This is the only Cathedral in England built all in one age of the pointed style, and is one of the five which have spires on their central towers; but none of them can vie with this, which is perhaps the most perfectly beautiful spire in the world, and harmonizes in the most graceful proportion with the tower on which it is set. Some think that the spire and upper storey of the tower are nearly a century later than the rest of the Cathedral.

Wells Cathedral is a most beautiful example of the usual plan, especially with regard to its west front, which is the most magnificent in England. It has a low eastern transept beyond the choir very similar to that at Hereford. The only peculiarity is that the

chapter-house and cloister are on opposite sides of the Cathedral, the former on the north the latter on the south side; like some others, the cloister has no north walk. The open space before the west front of this cathedral is of singularly great extent, which is therefore seen to the greatest advantage.

Winchester Cathedral was, in its original state, most likely a perfect example of the usual plan, and is so still in all respects except the west front, which was rebuilt by William of Wickham about the end of the fourteenth century, and has no towers. The peculiarity is an aisle at the north and south ends of the transept, not built out from them but constructed within. It should be mentioned also that this is many feet longer than any other Cathedral in the kingdom.

Worcester.—This Cathedral was also in all probability of the usual plan originally, except that the greater transept had not, and still has not any aisle. The west front has been rebuilt in the late decorated style, and has no west end towers. The only peculiarity is in the form of the chapter-house, which is a decagon, and has no vestibule, but is entered at once from the east walk of the cloister, it may be mentioned that the cloister is of unusually small extent for so large a cathedral.

York. — This Cathedral, the metropolitan Church of the northern ecclesiastical province of England, is a perfect and most superb example of the usual plan. Truly majestic throughout its whole and vast extent, the metropolitan church of all England at Canterbury, magnificent as it is, can bear no comparison with this of York. The cloister is gone. The chapter-house remains, proverbially accounted the fairest flower of the pointed style; it is on the north side of the cathedral, and is approached by a vaulted passage from the east aisle of the transept, built at right angles to another which may be called the vestibule before the door of entrance. Upon the whole this church may justly be denominated the king of cathedrals.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

SOUTH WEST VIEW

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

The origin of the see of Lichfield, if we may believe a tradition which prevails there, was the martyrdom of St. Amphibalus, and a thousand of his disciples, on this spot, in the general persecution under the Emperor Dioclesian. This tradition also accounts at the same time for the name of the city, Lichfield; lic, signifying a dead body, and therefore Lichfield, the field of dead bodies. It is, however, now generally agreed, that St. Amphibalus never existed at all, and that the whole legend respecting him and his disciples is the fabrication of an age much posterior to that in which he is said to have suffered martyrdom.

The first authentic mention of Lichfield as an establishment of Christianity occurs in Bede's Ecclesiastical History, where it is alluded to as the see of an Anglo-Saxon bishop, nearly four hundred years after the date ascribed to the now rejected tradition before-mentioned. In that long interval the Romans had been compelled to abandon the province of Britain, in order to defend the centre of their falling empire. The Britons, overpowered by their warlike neighbours, the Piets and Scots, had summoned the Saxons, an idolatrous nation, to their aid, but these took possession of the country they were invited to defend, and drove such of the inhabitants as would not bend to their yoke, into Wales and Cornwall, and having divided the country into seven kingdoms, were, after a while, converted to Christianity.

The present diocese of Lichfield anciently formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, the conversion of which was brought about in the following manner:—Peda, the eldest son of Penda, king of Mercia, in the year 653, visited the court of Osway, the

Christian king of Northumberland, and soon became enamoured of his daughter, Alefleda. Osway consented to their union on condition that Peda would renounce idolatry, to which he agreed: and soon after the ceremony of his baptism was married. On returning to his father's kingdom he was accompanied by four priests, for the purpose of instructing the people in the Christian faith. Osway, however, invaded Mercia about two years after this, and defeated and slew Penda in battle, and took possession of his kingdom, deputing Peda to rule the Mercians as his viceroy. The next year, 656, Osway and his son-in-law founded the Mercian church, by appointing Diuma, one of the four priests already mentioned, to preside as bishop over the Mercians, Middle Angles, and the people of Lindisfarne, and the neighbouring provinces. Cellach succeeded, but retired on the revolution which raised Wulfere, the younger son of Penda, to the throne, and drove Osway back to his own kingdom, when Trumhere was nominated to this bishopric. Jaruman succeeded Trumhere; and upon the death of Jaruman, the famous Ceadda was appointed to preside over this extensive diocese. This prelate had been consecrated bishop of York, and had governed that diocese for three years, but on being reproved by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, as irregularly ordained, the submissive Ceadda, with great humility, offered to resign the episcopal dignity; and although Theodere would not accept his abdication, he retired to his monastery of Lastingham, which had been founded by his brother Cedd, then bishop of London. From this seclusion Ceadda was summoned by Theodore, in the year 669, to assume the government of the Mercian diocese, vacant by the death of Jaruman. The monks of Peterborough invented a romantic tale respecting the conversion of King Wulfere by this bishop, which we have already noticed in our history of that Cathedral. According to Bede, Ceadda had his episcopal see at Licitfield, now Lichfield, where he also died and was buried. About 690, Hedda was in possession of the see, and is said to have erected the first Cathedral Church, which he dedicated to St. Peter, and consecrated in the month of January, 700. Some think Osway built a Cathedral here in the year 656 or 7, and that Hedda only repaired and augmented it. However this may be, about the year 785, Offa, king of the Mercians, who

had subdued the respective kings of Kent, of the East Angles, and West Saxons, conceived the idea of exalting the diocese of Lichfield to the dignity of an archbishopric.

Application was immediately made to Rome for a pall, but it was not received during the life-time of Higebert, then bishop of Lichfield, who died in 786. The representations and the munificence of Offa, however, obtained this favour for the succeeding prelate, Addulf, who enjoyed the archiepiscopal dignity during the life of that prince. Kenulph, the succeeding king of Mercia, at the instigation of the clergy, petitioned Pope Leo III. to reverse the edicts made under the influence of Offa, and obtained a decree that the see of Canterbury should be restored to all its rights and privileges.

From this period till after the Norman conquest, the history of this see presents nothing of particular interest. In the year 1085 or 6, in obedience to the decisions of a council held in London in 1075, Peter, bishop of Lichfield, transferred the see to Chester, where he died and was buried. His successor, Robert de Lymesey, removed the see to Coventry; Roger de Clinton, who was consecrated in 1128, restored the see to Lichfield, and assumed the title of bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The succeeding bishops were, until the establishment of the comparatively modern diocese of Chester, sometimes called bishops of Lichfield, sometimes of Coventry, and sometimes of Chester, having episcopal residences in each of those places. But the title of Coventry and Lichfield was that most frequently used, until Bishop Hacket, on the restoration of the monarchy, placed the name of Lichfield first, on account of the approved loyalty of that city.

Roger de Clinton was a great benefactor both to the city and Cathedral of Lichfield, the latter indeed he is said to have entirely rebuilt; and some portions of the present fabric may be referred to his time: though by far the greatest part of it is of much more recent date, as will hereafter appear from an attentive examination of it in detail. From the time of Hedda, to that of Roger de Clinton, the history of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield is entirely unknown: that the latter did not live to finish the Cathedral, which he doubtless began, is evident, from two documents still existing; the one dated in 1235, the other in 1238, in which Henry III.

grants to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, license to dig stone in the forest of Hopwas, for the building of their Cathedral church. From the year 1200, to the year 1385, all the bishops were buried in the Cathedral, which proves that it was during all that time in a state of forwardness; and that some part of it, at least, was fit for divine service. Indeed, the styles of the different portions of this Cathedral, except some plain solid masonry, near the ground, prove it to be a building which was slowly carried on during the greater part of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The registers of the bishops who presided over the diocese, during that time, would have given the dates of every portion, but these documents were destroyed during the civil wars.

Walter de Langton, consecrated in 1296, was a great benefactor to the Cathedral and city. He began the Lady Chapel at the east end of the Cathedral, and vaulted the transept of it, and died in 1321. Roger de Norburg succeeded him, and went on with his works, and Fuller says, that Bishop Heyworth, consecrated in 1420, completed the Cathedral, which remained in a perfect state from that time till the civil wars, which as we shall presently see, nearly demolished it. What Bishop Heyworth did, however, to the Cathedral, must not be understood of the fabric itself, but of ornaments only; or at least of some trifling alterations and additions.

We come now to speak of that calamitous period just before alluded to, in which perhaps Lichfield Cathedral suffered more than any other in England; for the close being fortified and garrisoned, and alternately in the possession of both parties, it of course suffered all the injuries of a siege, alternately from each. It is calculated that 2000 cannon shot, and 1500 hand grenades, were discharged against it. The centre spire was battered down, and those at the west end shared nearly the same fate, the roof was beaten in. The statuary of the west front defaced and thrown down, the painted glass windows broken and destroyed, the monuments mutilated and demolished, and the pavement stripped of its brasses; so that when Dr. Hacket succeeded to this see, in the year 1661, he found the Cathedral in this most desolate and almost hopeless condition. Nevertheless, on the morning after his arrival at Lichfield, he began to prepare for its restoration. With

a truly laudable zeal he roused his servants by break of day, set his own coach horses, with teams and labourers, to remove the rubbish, and laid the first hand to the work himself. A subscription was proposed, which soon amounted to something more than £9000, of which the bishop contributed nearly £2000, the dean and chapter as much, and the rest was raised by the assidnity of the bishop, in soliciting the aid of every nobleman and gentleman in the diocese, and of almost every stranger who visited the Cathedral. He also obtained a grant from Charles II., of one hundred fair timber trees out of Needwood forest. In eight years he had the satisfaction to see his Cathedral perfectly restored, which, with great solemnity he re-consecrated on the 24th of December, 1669.

And what need was there, perhaps the reader may inquire, of this re-consecration? because it had been greatly profaned by Cromwell's soldiers; who, we are told by Dugdale, in his work, entitled "a short View of the late Troubles in England," hunted a cat every day in it with hounds, and delighted themselves with the echo of their sport along the vaulted roofs. Nor was this all, they profaned it still farther by bringing a calf into it, wrapt in linen, which they carried to the font, and there sprinkled it with water, and gave it a name in scorn and derision of the holy sacrament of baptism. In the year 1670, Bishop Hacket contracted for six bells, the first of which only was hung during his life-time. During his last illness, we are informed by his biographer, Plume, he went out of his bed-chamber, into the next room, to hear it; seemed well pleased with the sound, blessed God who had favoured him with life to hear it, and observed at the same time, that it would be his own passing bell. He then retired to his chamber, and never left it again till he was carried to his grave.

Since that event, the Cathedral has suffered only from the effects of time and weather; nor have the ravages from these causes been light, for in the year 1788, it was found to be in so dilapidated a state, that a heavy expenditure would be required for its restoration. A subscription was commenced, the amount of which at its close was altogether inadequate to the requisite expense. Bishop Cornwallis contributed liberally, and by his interest

obtained an act of Parliament, by which a fund was provided, not only to defray the expences of the repairs then in progress, but to the future support of the Cathedral. A thorough and substantial repair was accordingly begun, under the direction of the late James Wyatt, and finished in 1795. Over and above the general restoration of the doors, and windows, and pavement of the Cathedral throughout, two of the spires were partly rebuilt, the ends of the transept strengthened with new buttresses, the external roofs of the aisles raised, and five divisions in the stone roof of the nave were taken down and replaced with plaister. At the same time the Lady Chapel was united to the choir, by removing a screen which had been erected by Bishop Hacket. On removing this, the beautiful old original screen was discovered, which was put up by the executors of Bishop Walter de Langton. This elaborate piece of architecture was in a very mutilated state, but Mr. Wyatt restored it by means of Roman cement to a perfect state, and then applied part of it to the new altar piece, and the remainder to the organ screen. This disposal, however, of the ancient screen, every admirer of Gothic architecture will condemn; not only because, as a whole it was a beautiful and perfect work, but because its removal has added the Lady Chapel to the choir, and made it of a disproportionate length.

The Cathedral of Lichfield, although not one of the first magnitude, is possessed of many beauties and advantages, and some peculiarities. It is the only Cathedral Church in England that has three spires, and the only one which is perfectly isolated.

About a hundred yards from the south side is a large sheet of water which may be regarded as an appendage, and but for some intervening houses would be a beautiful and perfectly unique accompaniment. Mr. Britton, in his work on this Cathedral, has given a plate to show the effect which would be produced by the removal of these houses, which will make every one who sees it desire that removal as speedily as possible. The chief defect of this Cathredral is its want of elevation; on this account all distant views of it are wanting in dignity and importance, only the ridge of the roof is seen above the houses and trees in its vicinity, and yet from some points its three spires group well together, and form a graceful and pleasing feature in the landscape. On a nearer inspection,

another defect will be observed, arising from the colour and quality of the stone of which it is built. The colour is a dusky red, and the quality soft, frail, and continually crumbling away and peeling off.

EXTERIOR.

The west front of Lichfield Cathedral is by far the most attractive portion of its exterior. The proportions are remarkably good, and the ornamental detail, extremely elegant and well arranged. In order to view this west front to the best advantage, the visitor should place himself exactly opposite the centre door, and as far from it as the space before it will allow. The three spires, seen at once, have then a very grand effect. The whole front is adorned with a series of arcades one above another, trefoiled, feathered, and canopied, all of which once contained statues, but now only that one which may be said to divide the portal story from the one above it, wherein a very beautiful and large window of a decorated character is placed, which lights that end of the nave; the side aisles have no windows to the west, a circumstance which is rather unusual. The towers are flanked to the north and south with hexagonal turrets, very much enriched, which contain staircases. The towers are terminated with parapets of open stone work and of elegant design, and are adorned besides with rich pinnacles at the angles. From these towers rise the spires before noticed, which are lofty and of good proportion; they are divided into many stories by horizontal bands, and adorned to the top with windows. Standing in the spot before mentioned, the loftier spire upon the central tower is seen rising behind the gable point. The doors of this front are three in number; the central one, larger and more enriched than the others, is divided down the middle into two parts, by an elegantly clustered column, supporting a statue; it is likewise deeply recessed, and is adorned with some simple free tracery, the effect of which is very graceful. As a whole this west front is decidedly one of the best of which England has to boast. That of York Minster is of much larger dimensions, and richer in detail, but it has not the spires, nor the space before it which Lichfield possesses. Perhaps the west fronts of the Cathedrals of Wells and Peterborough will be generally preferred to this, they certainly

both exceed this in point of magnificence and extent, and the former has even more space before it, and the latter sufficient space, if not equal to that before the front of Lichfield. The west fronts of Salisbury and Exeter, though justly esteemed, are both decidedly inferior to Lichfield Cathedral in that respect. The west front of Lincoln Cathedral is spoilt by the ancient plain portion in the middle of it, and by the towers being set behind it instead of coming forward to form a part of it; that of Ely is little more than half its original extent; and that of Durham is greatly injured by its ancient and rude Gallilee, and by having no space before it. No other Cathedral in England has any pretensions to magnificence, grandeur, or beauty, in regard to its west front, if we except that of Ripon, which has only lately become a Cathedral, and which cannot be compared to any of those above named in that particular. Doubtless, the west front of Lichfield Cathedral is indebted chiefly to its spires for its admirable effect; it would perhaps be going too far to say, take away the spires and it is nothing, but take it as it is, and standing where we first supposed the spectator to stand, and we would not accuse him of a want of taste and judgment in the matter, if he preferred this west front to that of any other in the kingdom. It is with reluctance that the visitor will quit the spot from whence he has viewed this charming façade to the best advantage. If we except the central tower and spire, there is very little to arrest his attention or to stay his steps, as he walks leisurely round this Cathedral to view the rest of its exterior. He will have to renew his first regrets, on account of the want of elevation; on the north side he will find a series of plain heavy buttresses without any pinnacles, and a parapet equally heavy and unadorned: of the windows, some are original, and some insertions of later times. The chapter-house is on this side of the Cathedral, externally it possesses no beauty; its form is unusual, being an oblong with the four corners cut off, and it is perhaps unique in having a room over it, of the same form and size but less height; at every angle is set a buttress, and between the buttresses are the windows, of plain pointed architecture and of two lights each, which light the chapter-house and room over it.

The Lady Chapel is of a lighter and more decorated style of

pointed architecture, though even here also the buttresses are massive and heavy, and without pinnacles. The parapet, however, is deep, and embattled at top, and richly decorated beneath with a band of beautiful and delicate detail. This chapel is nearly the same height as the choir externally, and the windows remarkably lofty and of very graceful form. They are divided into three lights each, by long slender mullions, their heads are filled up with trefoil tracery, and instead of being simply pointed, have the graceful flowing curve of the ogee, whose extreme points reach the bottom of the parapet, while the sills of the windows descend nearly to the base of the buttress. The termination of the chapel in a half hexagon, is an additional beauty, and one, though so common in France, of rare occurrence in England.

The south side of the Cathedral, though very similar to the north, has somewhat the advantage of it. It is less gloomy and ponderous, and possesses more ornament; and would have a very pleasing effect, if the houses before mentioned were taken away, which now stand between the Cathedral and a sheet of water, and effectually prevent its being seen to the best advantage.

The central tower is of good proportions, but rises only one story above the ridge of the Cathedral roof; it is panelled and adorned with windows, and plainly embattled, and has hexagonal turrets engaged at the four angles, which are also enriched with crocketted pinnacles, or small spires. Upon this tower is set a lofty and well proportioned spire, having six sides like those on the western towers, and, like them, also adorned with horizontal bands and windows, and richly crocketted at all the angles.

Of the cloisters, if this usual and interesting appendage to a Cathedral ever existed at all at Lichfield, not a vestige now remains.

INTERIOR.

Though the Cathedral may be entered by the north or south end of the transept, we will conduct the reader, as usual, into the interior by the middle door of the west front. On first entering, he will again perceive and regret the want of due elevation; in every other respect he will be charmed with the prospect before him. He will be particularly struck with the air of extreme neatness,

good preservation, and cheerfulness, for which the interior of this Cathedral is justly renowned: and although the choir is not in a right line with the nave, the eye cannot detect the small inclination to the north-east which the former has, and therefore the long and beautiful perspective of the two together is not at all injured. The clustered columns, with their elegantly varied and exquisitely carved capitals of leaves and flowers; the well-proportioned arches, with their numerous mouldings; the peculiarly elegant triforium and light clerestory; and, above all, the graceful form of the vaulting, and groining of the roof, cannot fail to delight the eye of every visitor of taste, however uninstructed in the still unsettled phraseology of the pointed style. The professional and amateur architect will do well to observe the detail of the nave, the engaged and detached shafts, with deep mouldings between, into which the solid piers are worked, the bases of many mouldings on which they rest: the spandrils of the arches filled up with trefoil panelling, between the arches, the cluster of three slender shafts engaged in the wall, rising from the base, and continued to the springing of the vaulting, there supporting fine ribs, which diverge to a central rib, and to a short transverse one, both of which are adorned with foliage and bold rich bosses at every junction. Each compartment of the triforium, or open gallery above the arches of the nave, is composed of two arches, each one of which is subdivided into two by a slender column, and adorned with a quatrefoil. The clerestory windows above the triforium are of uuusual size and form; they are triangles, made by lines curved outwards, and were originally filled with three circles, which have since been trefoiled. A double row of the dog-toothed moulding round every greater arch of the triforium, another round their architraves, another on the strong course under the clerestory, and another round the windows of it, give to the nave a richly decorated character, without appearing to be overloaded with ornament.

We come now to the transept, the vaulting of which is nearly the same with that of the nave, but it has no side aisles, no triforium, and the windows are all of perpendicular character. Those to the north and south very large, but, like all the others in this portion of the Cathedral, ill-shaped, disproportioned, and filled with very ordinary tracery. The four large piers which

support the central tower, with their numerous slender shafts, adorned with leafy capitals, and bound with three rows of fillets, have here a fine effect.

The choir is entered under the organ loft, and is remarkable for its great length and narrowness, and this original defect has been since increased by throwing the Lady Chapel into it; of this all antiquaries and architects loudly complain. When this was done, the arches of the choir were built up with plain walls, flush with the inner face of the arches, making the choir a flat surface on each side, which made it appear still narrower, but this great disfigurement has been removed, and the wall re-erected farther back, by which the columns and arches of the choir are again visible within it. The aisles of the choir are similar to those of the nave, adorned with an arcade of pointed arches, resting on slender columns beneath the windows, which are of good decorated character. The clerestory windows are of later date, and of perpendicular character, except two, which are of late decorated. Here is no triforium, but in the place of it, the wall under the windows is panelled with an arcade of pointed and feathered arches, corresponding with the number of lights in the window above it, and an open ornamental parapet runs along above the arches. The windows of the choir are, as it were, set in a frame, formed of a continuous chain of quatrefoils, which has a light and rich effect. The vaulting of the choir is nearly the same with that of the nave and transept. On the whole this choir resembles that of Norwich Cathedral.

We come next to the Lady Chapel, which was once a separate building, though now, alas! a continuation of the choir, which was before too long. By this junction of the two, the effect of both has been much injured. But to do the architect of the chapel justice, it must still be viewed as a separate edifice, and then as to its form, decorations, and proportions, it will be regarded as one of the most elegant examples of the pointed style of architecture now existing in England. Its apsidal termination, forming a half hexagon, has the happiest effect, showing off to the best advantage the stained glass in the windows, and the numerous rich sculptured details of the chapel: the whole is calculated to fascinate the beholder, and to induce feelings of the most exalted devotion. The

windows are nine in number, three in the apse, and three in each side, their forms, proportions, and tracery, have been already described; but, it should be here added, that the effect of them is even better within than without. Seven of these windows retain their ancient stained glass, the other two, one on each side nearest the choir, are filled with modern stained glass, which, by contrast, is lamentably bad. Between every two windows all round the chapel are niches, with tall foliated canopies, resting on brackets of the most delicate, rich, and elaborate sculpture. The statues, which doubtless once adorned these niches, have long ago disappeared. Beneath the windows all round the chapel runs a richly decorated arcade of stall work, resting on a plain stone plinth, which serves as a seat, and surmounted by an open embattled parapet. The vaulting and groining of the roof are something like that of the nave and choir, but with higher pitch, and more graceful form. The floor is paved lozengewise with black and white marble. This Cathedral, like that of Salisbury, has no crypt, or underground church, and the whole pavement from west to east is on one level within a few feet of the altar, now moved to the east end of the Lady Chapel, where there are three steps to ascend.

The chapter house is a beautiful room, though it wants elevation. Its unusual form has been already described. In the centre of it is a fine clustered column, with delicately wrought capital, from which the ribs of the vaulting diverge, and meet other ribs springing from the side walls. Over the chapter house is a room of the same size and form, containing the library of the establishment, preserved in ten bookcases. Among the rarities may be mentioned a manuscript, called St. Chad's Gospels, a large quarto volume, said to be written by St. Gildas about the year 720. It once belonged to the church of Llandaff, and was used afterwards by the Saxons for administering oaths and confirming donations. Here is also a fine folio copy, on vellum, of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a copy of the Valor, or Taxatio, of Pope Nicholas IV., made in the year 1291, for granting to Edward I. the tenths, towards the expences of the holy war; also a Treatise on the Decalogue, called Dives and Pauper, in manuscript, which was printed in folio, by Pynson, in the year 1483, and again by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496.

With regard to ancient memorials of the illustrious dead, whether in brass or stone, no Cathedral in England, perhaps, has been so completely despoiled as this of Lichfield. With the exception of two much mutilated effigies of prelates, and two or three other fragments of less note, all have been destroyed. As to monuments of modern times, there are some which deserve notice on account of their design and execution, as well as of the persons to whose memory they have been raised. That of Bishop Hacket is a table monument, with the effigy of the bishop upon it. That of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, consists of a female figure in marble, with an inscription recording the introduction of inoculation for the small pox into this country by her means. She was born at Lichfield, and her memory will always be dear to the inhabitants of her native city. "Her letters," says Smollett, "will be an immortal monument to her memory, and will show, as long as the English language endures, the sprightliness of her wit, the solidity of her judgment, the elegance of her taste, and the excellence of her real character." The bust of Dr. Johnson, also a native of this city, was placed in this Cathedral, as the inscription states, as a tribute of respect to the memory of a man of extensive learning, a distinguished moral writer, and a sincere Christian. Near to it is a cenotaph erected by Mrs. Garrick to the memory of her husband, the pupil and friend of Johnson, adorned with a bust by Westmacott. Another marble monument, with figures by the same sculptor, is erected to the memory of Andrew Newton, Esq., also a native of Lichfield, who founded in the Close an asylum for the widows and orphans of clergymen. A monument by Bacon, jun., erected by Miss Ann Seward to the memory of her father and mother, consisting of a female figure, intended to personify filial piety weeping over a tomb, while her harp hangs on a willow. Lastly, and which deserves more particular notice, the justly celebrated monument by Chantrey, erected to the memory of two daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson, once a prebendary of this Cathedral. The figures of two female children are seen sleeping on a couch, enfolded in each others embrace. The head of the eldest seems to impress the downy pillow, while that of the younger reclines on her sister's bosom, having one arm beneath the head, and the other thrown gracefully

over the body of the elder. In one hand is a bunch of snowdrops, and the faces of the two figures are gently, and as it were, affectionately, inclined to each other. The eyelids are closed; and every member of both bodies seems to be lulled into the sweetest and profoundest sleep.

Among the prelates that have filled the see of Lichfield, with more than common celebrity, may be mentioned, first, Bishop Scrope, on account of his share in the resistance made against the usurpation of Henry IV. He was beheaded in the year 1405, and was long revered as a martyr; this happened after his translation from this see to that of York.

Rowland Lee was appointed in the year 1534, and solemnized the marriage of King Henry VIII. with Ann Boleyn, in the nunnery of Sopewell, near St. Albans. During the establishment of the reformed religion, he had the mortification to see his noble Cathedral of Coventry entirely destroyed, notwithstanding all his earnest endeavours to save it.

Ralph Bayne was one of the furious persecutors in Queen Mary's reign; he caused two women to be burnt at the stake. On the accession of Elizabeth, he refused to administer the sacrament to her, for which, according to the act of parliament, he was, *ipso facto*, deprived of his see.

William Lloyd was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower by James II. for refusing to read the declaration for liberty of conscience, as it was called, though the real intention of it was gradually to undermine the Protestant religion, and to set up popery again in its place.

John Hough resisted the tyranny of the same monarch in Magdalene College, Oxford. He was elected head of it against the king's will, and was forcibly ejected by the commissioners, but restored the next year. He was first of all bishop of Oxford, and translated to this see in the year 1699. Edward Chandler was appointed in the year 1717; he was a very learned and judicious prelate, and defended Christianity against Collins and the free thinkers.

Of Bishop Hurd, the friend of Warburton, notice will be taken hereafter, in the history of the Cathedral and see of Worcester, to which he was translated from this.

Of Bishop Hacket mention has been already made, in the account given of the restoration of the Cathedral, soon after the re-establishment of the church and monarchy. The distinguished piety of Bishop Ryder, and the extensive erudition of the late Bishop Butler, will be long remembered in the diocese which reaped so much advantage from their respective exertions in the cause of true religion.

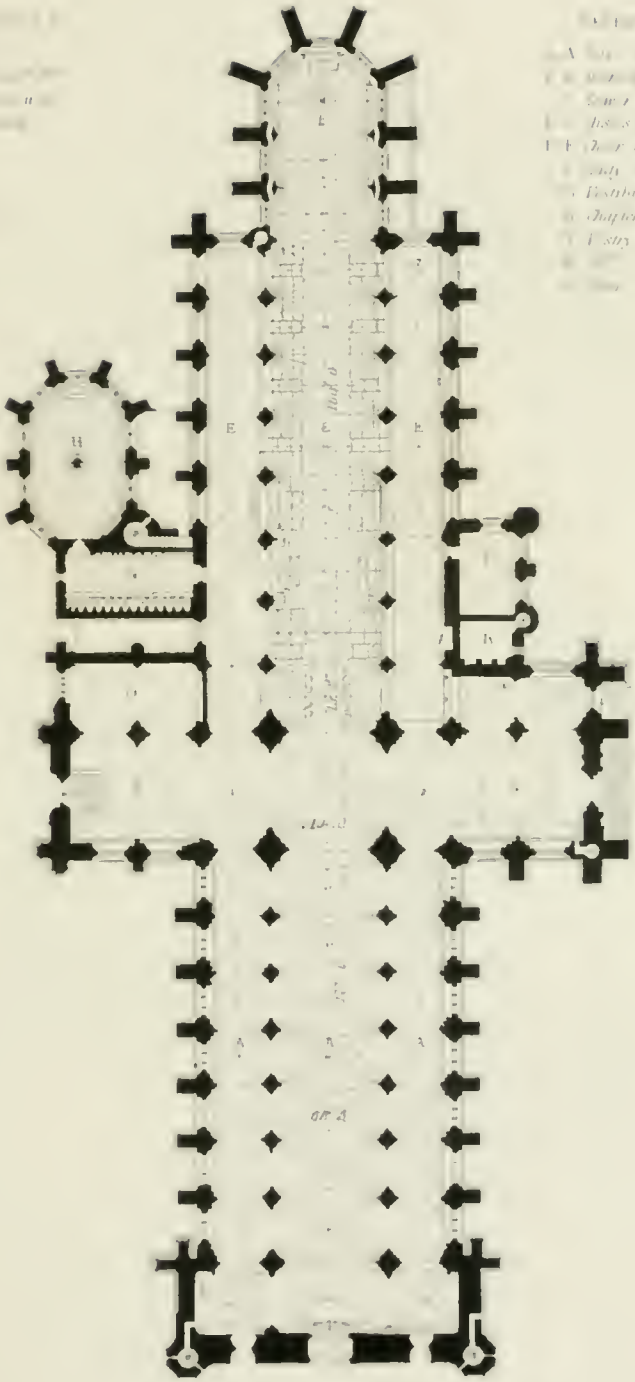
The appointment of Dr. Bowstead, the present bishop, speaks much for the zeal and discernment of the late premier. He was fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained high academical honours. He was appointed chaplain to the present bishop of Ely; soon after which he was raised to the see of Sodor and Man, from whence he was translated to Lichfield on the lamented death of Bishop Butler. With sound piety, great zeal, and equal discretion, he cannot fail to be, as long as he lives, a blessing to the diocese over which he has been called by God's providence to preside. There was in this Cathedral besides the bishop, a dean precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop, and Derby; twenty-seven prebendaries, five priests vicars, seven lay clerks or singing men, eight choristers, besides other officers and servants.

The revenues of this bishoprick were valued, 26th Henry VIII., £795 : 17 : 6. per annum, in the whole; and £703 : 5 : 2. clear. The diocese used to extend over the counties of Derby, Salop, Stafford, and the greatest part of Warwick. By the late act, it was reduced to the counties of Stafford and Derby alone; those of Warwick and Salop being added, by the same act, to the dioceses of Worcester and Hereford respectively: and consequently the archdeacons of Coventry and Salop will henceforth have their seats in the Cathedrals of Worcester and Hereford respectively, instead of Lichfield. There were six canons residentiary in this Cathedral, these will be reduced to four, and two of these will have the office of archdeacon annexed to them. The revenues of the two other canonries, together with those of the inferior or non-resident prebendaries, will, by the provisions of the late act, be carried to the fund for the increase of small livings, and for the greater general efficiency of the established church. Bishop

Ryder returned to the church commissioners the gross yearly income of his bishoprick to be £4375, and the net income to be £3923.

The bishop has a palace at Lichfield, a modern substantial edifice, but his chief residence is at Eccleshall, a few miles from Lichfield.

The dimensions of Lichfield Cathedral are as follows: extreme external length, 400 feet; of the transept, 187 feet; internal length of nave, from the west door to the choir door, 175 feet; internal length of choir, including the Lady Chapel, 195 feet; internal length of transept, 152 feet; internal length of the nave, and its aisles, 66 feet; of the choir, 37 feet; of the transept, 28 feet. Height of the vaulting, only 60 feet; of the central tower and spire, 353 feet; and of the two at the west end, 183 feet each. The chapter house is 42 feet long, 27 broad, and 23 high.



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Alfred of Beverley mentions Gloucester by its British name of *Caer Glow*, as being one of the twenty-eight cities built by the original inhabitants of our island, before the invasion of the Romans, who called it Glevum and Claudiocestria. By the Saxons it was called Gleawecestre and Glowecester. According to the "Memorial of Gloucester," a bishop and some assistant ministers planted the Christian faith in this city, as early as the year of our Lord 189, at the desire of King Lucius, who, tradition says, was buried here. It must be confessed, however, that this account of the early origin of the city and see of Gloucester is not based upon any undoubted records.

Its very name proves it to have been a Roman station; and the tesselated pavement, 30 feet by 20, discovered six and twenty years ago in Eastgate Street, proves that the modern city of Gloucester occupies in part, at least, the same site as the ancient Glevum of the Romans. Its situation on so magnificent a river as the Severn, must have caused it to become in very early times a place of considerable importance. It was afterwards occupied by the Saxons; and when Creda, in the year 584, formed the kingdom of the Middle Angles, afterwards called Mercia, Gloucester was one of the fifteen cities which it contained. All authors agree that Aldad, or Elded, was bishop of Gloucester in the year 490, and that Theonus, who succeeded him, was translated to London in 553, then an archbishoprick. "But this state of things," observes Tanner, "probably ended when the heathen Saxons overran this country about the year of our Lord 570. To Wulphere, the sixth king of Mercia, the famous abbey of St. Peter in this city owes its foundation. In his heathen state, he had mur-

dered his two sons in his rage against them for their conversion to the Christian faith, but being afterwards converted himself, in order to expiate his crimes, began this religious foundation about the middle of the seventh century, which, however, he did not live to finish. Ethelred, his brother, succeeded him in the kingdom, and in his care for the abbey of Gloucester, which, with the assistance of Osric, his nephew and viceroy in these parts, was completed in the year 680. Ethelred became afterwards monk and abbot of Bardney, and Osric, king of Northumberland. The city of Gloucester and lands in the vicinity were given for the support of the establishment, which at first consisted of nuns, governed by an abbess. Tanner says there were probably religious of both sexes in it, but still under the government of an abbess, and that it was honoured by having three queens in succession presiding over it, for above ninety years; after which, by reason of civil wars and other iniquities of those times, this monastery became desolate, and continued in that sad state for fifty years; when about the year 823, King Bernulph placed herein secular canons, who were removed in 1022 to make room for Benedictine monks, by the care of King Canute, who was induced to take this step by the advice of Wolstan, then bishop of Worcester but afterwards archbishop of York. Edric, who had been one of the secular priests here, was by the said Wolstan consecrated the first abbot of the new establishment, which continued unchanged till the dissolution of religious houses. Wulstan, the second abbot, who was appointed in 1058, had been a monk of Worcester, and died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1072. He was succeeded by Serlo, a Norman monk, placed here by William I. This abbot in 1089 began a new church, of which Robert, bishop of Hereford, laid the first stone, but it was not finished till the year 1100, when it was consecrated with great pomp by Sampson, bishop of Worcester, assisted by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and Henry, bishop of Bangor; a great part of this church still remains, as will be shown in the description of the present Cathedral. The abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester, although a mitred one and endowed with great privileges, was nevertheless subject to the visitation of the bishops of Worcester, in whose diocese it was then situated. The last visitation was made by the excellent but ill-fated Bishop Latimer. The abbey

was surrendered 31 Hen. VIII. (1539), when its annual revenues, according to Dugdale, were £1946 : 5 : 9, and according to Speed, £1550 : 4 : 5½; out of which pensions were given to the prior and monks for their respective lives. William Malverne, alias Parker, the last abbot, was elected in the year 1515, and died too soon after the dissolution of the abbey to need a pension. In the year 1534, he signed the king's supremacy, together with Richard Skidmore (probably the prior), and thirty-four other monks. This abbot was a poet, as appears by a poem of his, called "The Foundation of the Abbey of Gloucester, and the Changes of the same Prior to the Suppression," which may be seen in Hearne's edition of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle. Rudge, in his History of Gloucester says, Cardinal Wolsey, by his commissary, Dr. Allen, made a legatine visitation of this abbey, when its annual revenues amounted to £1022 : 15 : 1, and that the monks acknowledged themselves indebted to the cardinal £40 : 17 : 6. Five years after this, when the clergy of England incurred a præmunire for acknowledging Wolsey as legate of the Holy See, and compounded with the king for a fine of £200,000, the abbey of Gloucester paid £500 of it. After the dissolution, an act was passed, by which the city and county of Gloucester were made an independent bishoprick: it had formerly been in Lichfield, and latterly in Worcester diocese. The letters of endowment are dated September 3, 1541; and state that the king, among many other causes therein laid down, thought the site of the monastery of St. Peter (in which were many memorials of his ancestors), a very fit place for erecting an episcopal see, and therefore ordained that the monastery should be erected into a Cathedral Church, dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. The abbey lands were also at the same time granted for the maintenance of a bishop, dean, archdeacon, six prebendaries, residentiary, six minor canons, six lay clerks, eight choristers, two masters, and other inferior officers.

By the charter of creation, John Wakeman, the last abbot of Tewkesbury, and chaplain to king Henry VIII, was appointed first bishop of this new see, on the 3rd of September, in the year 1541, of whom more particular mention will be made in speaking of the other eminent prelates who have since presided over this diocese.

The six prebends, by the late act, will be reduced to four: one

of them is annexed to the headship of Pembroke College, Oxford, and to which the fellows present in consequence. In the king's books, this bishoprick is returned at the yearly value of £315 : 7 : 1, and the present bishop (who is also prebendary of Westminster, and rector of Peakirk, in Northamptonshire) returned it to be worth £2406 gross, and £2282 net value per annum.

By the same act it is ordained, that the sees of Gloucester and Bristol shall be united, and that the diocese shall consist of the present diocese of Gloucester, of the city and deanery of Bristol, of the deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, and of the whole parish of Bedminster, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The present prelate is now styled bishop of Gloucester and Bristol

Having thus brought down the history of the abbey of St. Peter from its foundation to its dissolution, and erection into a bishoprick, it is time to speak of the present Cathedral Church, the chief ornament and boast of the well-built city of Gloucester.

EXTERIOR.

It has been already stated, that the oldest part of this Cathedral is in all probability the work of Abbot Serlo, and finished in the year 1100; of this, however, very little appears externally, as will be shown in taking the usual regular survey of the whole exterior, beginning with the west front, which is a most pleasing example of the last period of the pointed style. The form is rather unusual, having no towers and no gable point, but a straight, open, and rich parapet runs along the top, both of the nave and side aisles. A large window of perpendicular character occupies nearly the whole west end, beneath which is an elegant open gallery; so large is the window, that projecting and pierced buttresses have been thought necessary to strengthen the two principal mullions this window has a flowing canopy, running through the open parapet, and terminated by a finial rising above it; the wall above the window is richly panelled. Underneath the open gallery is a pointed door, under a square head, giving entrance into the nave, which is flanked with buttresses, terminated by rich pinnacles. On each side of the great window are the windows of the aisles, of the same character; and

underneath that on the left hand, is a small pointed door under a square head, which opens into the north aisle of the nave.

The first thing that strikes the visitor of this Cathedral on turning to the south side of it, is the porch, whose walls are richly decorated with panels and niches, and pierced with windows; the arch of entrance is pointed under a square head; the porch is flanked with buttresses richly panelled and crocketted, and crowned with a pierced parapet of good design, above which rises an ogee canopy, feathered and free, and at each angle a square pierced turret is set, terminated by crocketted cones. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this porch, which, together with the west front, and two arches and pillars at the west end of the nave, is all the work of Abbot Morwent, between the years 1420 and 1437. The windows of the south aisle are deeply set, of decorated character, and rather singular in their tracery and ornaments; the form and decoration of the buttresses are supposed to be unique. This aisle is crowned with a low embattled parapet. The clerestory of the nave has been evidently raised, and windows of perpendicular character inserted: there are small buttresses between the windows, terminated with crocketted pinnacles, which go through and rise above the richly panelled and embattled parapet, by which the clerestory is surmounted.

The south wing of the transept is next to be described. It has no clerestory, no aisles, but large windows of perpendicular character. The south window is very large, and the gable above it has the ogee form. The wall underneath this window, and the turrets which flank it, are of the original Norman work.

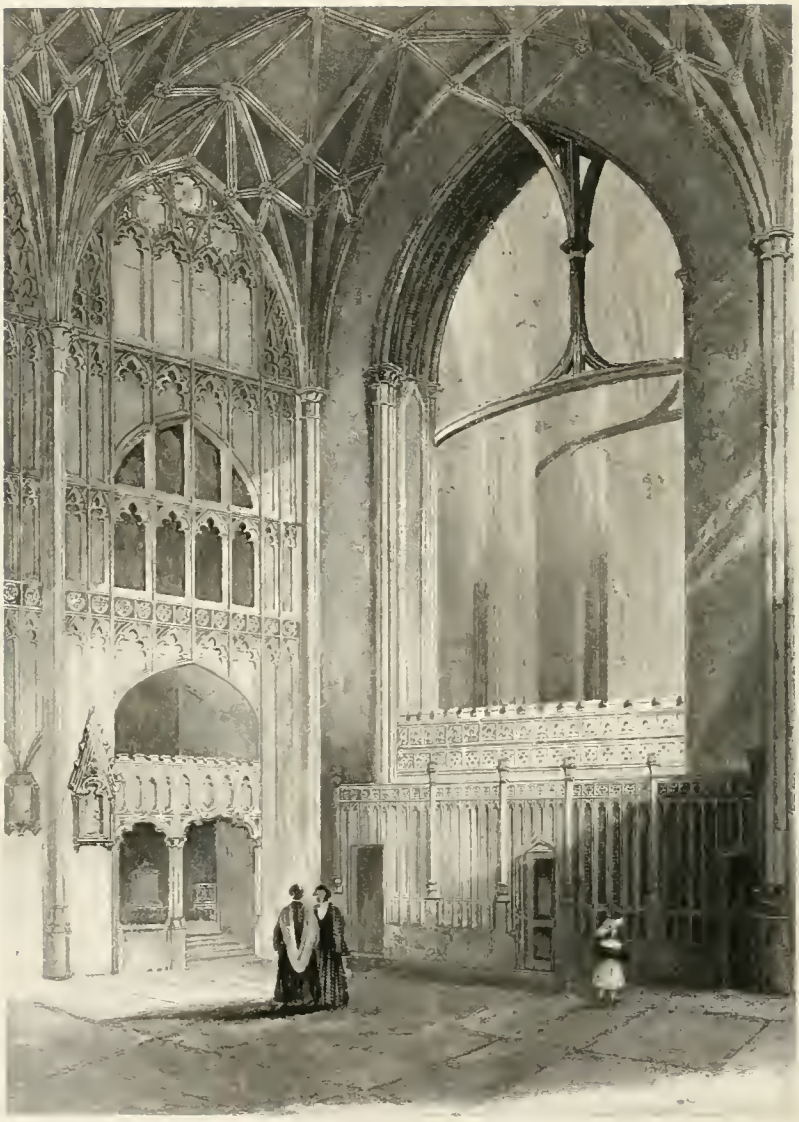
The clerestory windows of the choir are very large; and the east window is accounted the largest in England. They are all of perpendicular character. The wall above the last mentioned, is richly panelled, and surmounted with an open parapet, and flanked by open pinnacles. The great window has also a flowing canopy going through the parapet, and terminated by a finial. The effect of this east end of the choir is wonderfully pleasing. The north side of the Cathedral is so much hidden by the cloisters and other adjacent buildings, that no good view can be obtained of it; it is, however, too much like the south side, as to transept and clerestory, to need any particular description of it.

The Lady Chapel, at the east end beyond the choir, is singular in its form, being much narrower at its western than its eastern extremity, and having chantry chapels in the form of transepts, which appear unfinished, having no parapet above the windows, and reaching up only about two-thirds of the height of the chapel itself, which has large windows of perpendicular character, with buttresses and pinnacles between, which rise above the pierced and embattled parapet. Abbot Henley began this chapel between the years 1457 and 1472, which was finished by Abbot Farley before the year 1498.

The tower, perhaps the best proportioned, the most sumptuous and stately of any in England, was built by Abbot Seabrooke, about 1455. It is of two stories above the roof of the Cathedral, with two windows in each, on all the four sides of the tower; all the windows have flowing canopies; the walls are panelled, and the whole is surmounted by a richly pierced and embattled parapet, having at each corner square turrets of open stone work, with spiral open roofs.

INTERIOR.

The first thing which strikes the eye of the visitor on entering this Cathedral by the west door, is the unusual height of the massive cylindrical columns of the nave; these, together with their semicircular arches, and unusually low triforium over them, are supposed to be the latest part of Abbot Serlo's work. These columns are nearer together than usual, so that the arches which spring from them are of small span. They have very plain bases and capitals, but the arches have many mouldings, the outer one being what is called zig-zag. Each compartment of the triforium has two larger semicircular arches, each being subdivided into two smaller ones of the same form, all of them, together with the strong courses above and below, being adorned with the zig-zag moulding. The vaulting is high pitched, but comes low down the walls of the nave, springing from clustered columns engaged, between the great arches, the impost being in the lower string course of the triforium. The clerestory windows are in some points of view obscured by the vaulting, which is simple, having only three ribs in each compartment, springing from the impost already mentioned, and diverging



to a centre rib running along the whole length, and adorned at every intersection with sculptured bosses. The vaulting over the two first arches of the nave, westward, is of a different period, and more elaborate design. The aisles of the nave are vaulted in the same simple way as the greater part of the nave itself.

A very tasteless and discordant organ screen was removed some years ago, and the present more appropriate one put up in its place, under which the choir is entered.

The choir occupies the whole space under the tower, and extends to the two first columns of the nave eastward, and therefore shuts out the transept. It is a magnificent and marvellous example of pure perpendicular character. The form of the vaulting, its elaborate tracery, the vast east window, bowed in its form, the panelled walls, the monuments, the stalls, taken altogether, produce an effect, unequalled, perhaps, by any other choir in England. The east window fills up the whole east end, and the mullions of the clerestory windows are, as it were, produced till they reach the monuments, and, but for them, would come to the very floor of the choir. The wall beneath the windows is panelled by them, and the triforium, which is open, and in the form of windows, borrows its mullions from those of the windows before-mentioned. The walls seem unable to support any thing, being all window, and slender mullion, but on looking upward they seem to have nothing more ponderous than net-work to support, the whole effect is indeed magical, and calls to mind what Mr. Trollope has said in his tour through western France, speaking of this style of architecture, that the vaulted roof seems to fall upon the supporting walls, with all the gentleness and lightness of a snow flake on a flower. The stalls on either side are rich, and of decorated character.

In the north wing of the transept some early English, mixed with Norman, work is still visible, though the perpendicular style prevails. The windows of the chantry chapels, attached to the transept, have been altered, but the plain Norman vaulting remains. The Lady Chapel is in a line with the choir, and is entered from the east end of it, under an obtuse arch, above which is what is called the whispering gallery. This chapel is very much in the same style with the choir, but not near so lofty. The two chapels entered from the curved part of the aisles of the choir, remain in

their original state. There was a third in the centre, between the two, which was removed to make the entrance into the Lady Chapel.

In the crypt, which is the oldest part of the Cathedral, these three chapels remain entire. The side aisles and eastern chapels, including the crypt, are three stories high, and all vaulted; this arrangement is supposed to be unique. The effect of the upper chapels from the choir must have been very good; and, beautiful as the choir is in its present state, the majestic simplicity of the original Norman design, with these chapels seen through the noble semicircular arches of the open triforium, may be still regretted. The crypt corresponds entirely, and is co-extensive with the choir, transept, and their chantry chapels. It is divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of cylindrical columns, and the vaulting is nearly elliptical, very plain and massive.

Although the body of this Cathedral is seven feet higher than that of Lichfield, yet it is wanting in elevation, and this want is felt, whether viewed internally or externally.

The chapter house is a large oblong room, with a good window, of perpendicular character, at the east end. It is on the north side of the Cathedral, as are also the cloisters, though these appendages are more usually on the south side.

Abbot Horton began the cloisters about the year 1375, and Abbot Frowcester finished them between the years 1381 and 1412. They are rich, sumptuous, and elegant, to an unparallelled degree. They are of more than ordinary extent, height, and breadth. The fan tracery of the vaulting, and the feathered panelling of the walls, produce together a superb effect. On the south side of the cloister, towards the west, are some very singular recesses, called the lavatory. On the north side of the chapter house there is a curious passage, called the slyp, which is supposed to have communicated with some of the abbatical buildings, now destroyed.

In speaking of the monuments remaining in this Cathedral, that of Osric should be mentioned first, not, indeed, on account of the higher antiquity of the monument itself, but on account of the person to whose memory it was erected. Osric is justly acknowledged as the founder of the abbey, and the monument now under consideration was raised by the gratitude of the monastery in the time of Henry VIII., and therefore not long before its dissolution.

It is a table monument, supporting an effigy of a king, with a church in one hand. The effigy is older than the rest of the monument, but certainly not by several centuries so old as Osric's time. On the south side of the choir is a curious monument, supposed to be that of Aldred, archbishop of York, who died in the year 1069.

An altar tomb of wood, supporting an effigy of the same material, should not be overlooked. It represents Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror, who died in 1134. He succeeded his father as duke of Normandy, and was a leader in the first crusade, on which account the legs of his effigy are crossed.

The shrine-like tomb of Edward II. is a superb example of that kind of sepulchral monument, and of the style of architecture in which it is built. The tragical end of this prince is too well known to be here recorded, but it may not be so well known, and ought to be mentioned to his honour, that Abbot Thokey carried the dead body of the murdered king from Berkeley Castle to Gloucester Abbey, in a carriage constructed for the purpose, covered with the arms of the abbey, when the monasteries of Bristol, Keynsham, and Malmsbury, refused to receive the royal corpse, through fear of Mortimer and the queen. When it arrived at Gloucester, it was received by the members of the abbey in procession, and buried with the utmost pomp on the north side of the church near the great altar. This very laudable act was of immense advantage to the abbey, for not only did Edward III. give many grants of great value to it, in consideration of the respect, and expense incurred by that respect in the funeral of his father, but the tomb was afterwards visited by pilgrims and devotees from all nations, who regarded the murdered king as a sort of martyr; and so great were the offerings made by these visitors, that many parts of the edifice were rebuilt or beautified, and it is said that after some time the gifts amounted to a sum sufficient to rebuild the whole church.

In the south aisle of the nave is a monument supporting two effigies, said to be those of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and his wife, but this is only conjecture, and not borne out by any authentic records.

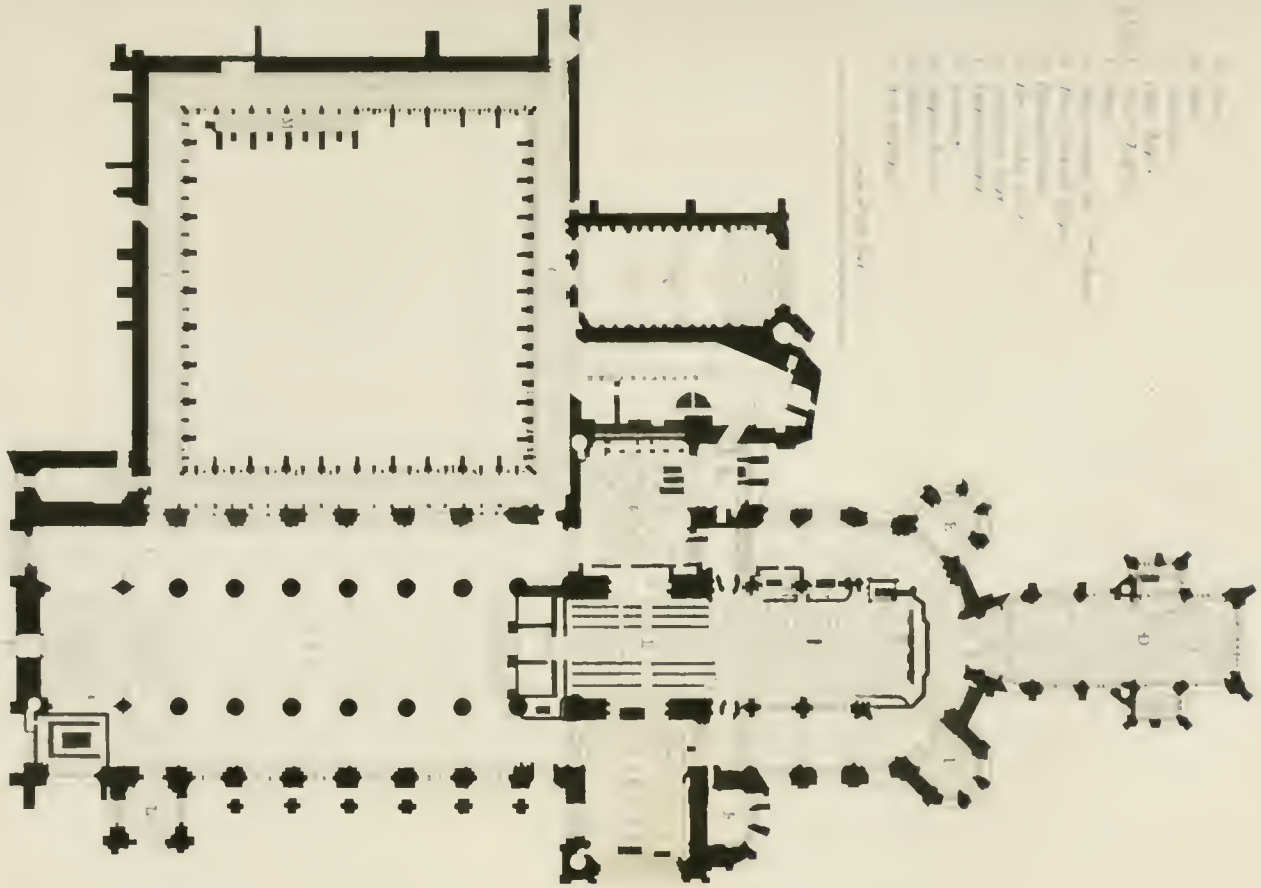
On the south side of the organ screen is a chantry chapel, built by Abbot Seabrooke, in which is a monument to his memory. On

the north side of the choir is an enriched altar-tomb within a screen, erected by Abbot Parker.

Among the modern monuments should be mentioned, first of all a marble tablet to the memory of Bishop Warburton; next, a colossal statue at the west end of the nave, to Dr. Jenner, the celebrated originator of vaccination, who was buried at Berkeley. It was admitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the time, that the value of the discovery was without example, and beyond all calculation; yet all the remuneration this great and good man obtained from a British Parliament was £30,000, although it was stated at the same time, that he had precluded himself from great emoluments by the generosity of his conduct, that he had expended £6000 in the prosecution of his inquiries, and had devoted upwards of twenty years to the subject. After the death of this great benefactor to mankind, and to his country in particular, no national monument was ever proposed to be raised to his memory. That which is now under consideration was set up by subscription among a few personal friends and admirers. It was executed by R. W. Sievier, a sculptor of some eminence, who has given in this statue of Dr. Jenner good proof of his talents; there is in it a simplicity and grace, pleasing both to the common observer and the refined critic.

The last modern monument which needs to be particularly pointed out, is one by the well known Mr. Rickman, in that style which alone can harmonize with buildings like that in which it is placed; it is raised to the memory of the Rev. Richard Raikes, a person of great piety and benevolence, who died September 5, 1823, in the eightieth year of his age.

The dimensions of this Cathedral are as follow: — External length, including Lady Chapel, 423 feet; transept, 147. Internal length, 400 feet; nave, 174; choir, 140; Lady Chapel, 92; transept, 128 feet. Breadth of nave, 41; north aisle, 20.10; south aisle, 22; choir, 34.6; Lady Chapel, 26.4; transept, 37.6 feet. Height of nave, 67.7; aisles, 40.6; choir, 86: Lady Chapel, 46.6; south wing of transept, 86; north wing of transept, 78; of the tower to the top of the spires at the angles, 225 feet. The cloisters form a quadrangle of 146 by 145 feet, they are 19 feet broad, and 18.6 high.



It has been before mentioned that John Wakeman was the first bishop of this see after the suppression of the abbey; he was one of the learned persons appointed to inspect and prepare the translation of the New Testament, and the Revelations of St. John was the portion of it assigned to him.

The excellent, but unfortunate, Hooper, was the next bishop of this see, and was consecrated March 8, 1550, by Archbishop Cranmer, assisted by the bishops of London and Rochester. In the earlier part of his life he had been a monk in the monastery of Cleeves, in the county of Somerset, but not liking the inactivity of such a life, returned to Merton College, Oxford, of which he had previously been a member. Here he soon embraced the reformed doctrines, in consequence of which he was compelled to leave the university about the year 1539, and afterwards was appointed chaplain and steward to Sir Thomas Arundel, a Roman catholic, who, discovering his principles, discharged him. He next visited France, but soon returned to England; but finding himself the object of persecution, he made his escape to Ireland in some disguise, and thence to Switzerland, where he married a French lady. On the accession of king Edward VI., he visited London, where he frequently preached the reformed doctrines, and in 1549 became the accuser of Bishop Bonner, who was by his means deprived of his bishoprick. This act, no doubt, caused him to become again an object of persecution in the next reign. Soon after the accession of Queen Mary he was accordingly summoned to London, and on the 1st of September following committed to the Fleet prison, where he remained some months. On the 18th of March, 1553-4, his bishoprick was declared void, and on the 28th of January in the following year he was brought before Bishop Gardiner, and others, in the church of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, for examination, when, refusing to retract the doctrines he had propagated, he was condemned to the flames as an obstinate heretic. The queen's pardon was offered to him, on condition of changing his faith, but refusing this, the sentence was ordered to be put in execution.

Having been deprived of all his sacred orders in Newgate, he was soon after removed to Gloucester, the place chosen for his execution, because it had been the scene of his former heresies. On the 9th of February, 1555, he was chained to a stake, near an

elm tree, on the north-west side of the lower churchyard, and burnt to death by three successive fires made of green wood. The order for his execution may be seen in the new edition of the Monasticon, and a monument has been raised to his memory on the spot where he suffered.

His successor, James Brookes, was of course a zealous Romanist. He had been fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterwards master of Baliol College, and chaplain and almoner to Bishop Gardiner, and in 1556, was appointed by the Pope to examine and try Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, when they publicly professed the reformed doctrine.

Richard Cheiney was appointed to this see on the 9th of March, 1561-2, and held the see of Bristol in commendam. He had been fellow of Pembroke, and afterwards of Christ's College, Cambridge. It is stated by Richardson, that he was a zealous reformer, and that in the first convocation of Queen Mary, he opposed Romanism so strongly, that it was wonderful he escaped with life. On the 20th of April, 1571, he was excommunicated for contumacy, but was restored on the 12th of May following. He died April 25, 1579, and was buried near Abbot Parker's monument, without any inscription.

His successor was John Bullingham, who was not appointed till after the see had been vacant two years. He also held the see of Bristol in commendam, from 1581 till 1589, when he surrendered it on the appointment of Dr. Fletcher, but received as a compensation the rectory of Kilmington, in the county of Somerset. He died at Kensington, on the 20th of May, 1598, and was carried to his own Cathedral for interment. Thomas Ravis, D.D., a native of Maldon, and dean of Christ's Church, was appointed to this see in 1604, having been previously selected from among the divines of Oxford to translate part of the New Testament. Although on his promotion to this bishoprick, the tide of public opinion ran against episcopacy, his conduct gained for him the respect and affection, both of the clergy and people of the city and diocese. He made considerable improvements in the episcopal palace, which had been much neglected during the episcopates of his two immediate predecessors. He was translated to London in 1607, and succeeded by

Henry Parry, D.D., fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

He had been chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and was afterwards promoted to the see of Rochester, from whence he was translated to Gloucester, and finally to Worcester. King James I. said of him, "that he had never heard a better or more eloquent preacher." He was very charitable to the poor; and gave a pulpit to the Cathedral, which once stood in the nave, but has been since removed.

Miles Smith, D.D., first of Corpus Christi, and then of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, was appointed in 1612. He is said to have been a man of extraordinary knowledge, both in the classical and oriental languages, which gained him the name of the walking library. King James appointed him one of the translators of the Bible, for which he wrote the preface, and translated the four major and twelve minor prophets, and was rewarded by his promotion to this see. Sir Robert Atkyns calls him a stiff Calvinist, and a great favourer of the Puritans. He died at Gloucester on the 19th of October, 1624, and was buried in the Lady Chapel, under a plain stone, without any inscription.

Godfrey Goodman, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeded him. He seems to have been a very unintelligible man, sometimes suffering for not going far enough towards Romanism, and sometimes for the contrary. He was suspended, and his see sequestered by Archbishop Laud, for not subscribing the canons, having been committed to the Gate House. "He there got," says Fuller, "by his restraint what he could never have gained by his liberty, *viz.*, of one reputed popish to become for a short time popular, as the only confessor suffering for not subscribing the canons." Shortly afterwards he changed his opinions, and was restored to his bishoprick. He was again a sufferer in the great rebellion, and has been accused of servility to Cromwell. Some think he was insane; but his will, signed two days before his death, betrays no symptom of it, in which his charity towards the poor shines forth conspicuously. His sufferings prove him to have been a sincere man; and when the unsettled state of the times in which he lived is duly considered, it is more than probable that his opinions have been misunderstood, and his conduct misrepresented. After the destruction of the established Church and monarchy, he retired to the house of a friend in Westminster, passing his time in making use of the

Cottonian library, till his death, which took place on the 19th of January, 1655, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was buried on the 4th of February, near the font, with a short inscription over the grave, but the stone has been removed.

Robert Frampton, D.D., of Corpus Christi College, and of Christ's Church, Oxford, was consecrated 27th of March, 1681. He had been chaplain on board a man-of-war, and also of a merchant ship trading to Aleppo, where he lived for several years. He had been dean of this church for eight years before he was raised to the bishoprick. On the abdication of James II., he refused to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and was consequently deprived of his see, after which he retired to his parish of Standish, where he died in 1708, and was buried in the chancel of that church.

The next person of any note who held this see is the celebrated William Warburton, D.D., appointed 22nd of December, 1759, for his great learning and talents. He was intended for his father's profession, who was an attorney and town-clerk of Newark-upon-Trent, where the subject of this short memoir was born, on the 24th of December, 1698. He served his clerkship, and began business; but not finding the success he anticipated, or as some think, seeing better prospects for himself in the church, he left the law, and without entering at either University, was ordained deacon by Archbishop Dawes, in 1723. When George II. visited Cambridge, in 1728, he had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him; and Archbishop Herring gave him the degree of D.D., at Lambeth, in 1754. He was the friend of Pope and Hurd, and the editor of the works of the former. Of all his own works, that which attracted most notice at the time, was the alliance between church and state. The "Divine Legation of Moses" has been highly esteemed, but it has been well observed of this prelate's works, that they are now more known than read, and that his name is more familiar to us than his works. Those who have studied this author well, say, that his master faculty was reason, and his master science theology. Mr. D'Israelli says, "The literary fame of Warburton was a portentous meteor; it seemed unconnected with the whole planetary system through which it rolled, and it was imagined to be darting amidst new creations, as the tail of each hypothesis blazed with idle fancies. Such extraordinary notions

cannot be looked upon with calm admiration nor common hostility; all is the tumult of wonder about such a man; and his adversaries as well as his friends, though differently affected, are often overcome by the same astonishment." He held the see nearly twenty years, died the 7th of June, 1779, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried in the Cathedral.

He was succeeded by the Honourable James York, whose translation made room for

Samuel Halifax, LL.D., who was appointed on the 8th of October, 1781. He was the eldest son of an apothecary of Chesterfield, where he was born January 18th, 1733. He was translated to St. Asaph in 1787, of which see he died bishop in 1790; and therefore it will be more proper to give a fuller account of him in treating of that see, than on the present occasion. To him succeeded Richard Beadon, D.D., who was translated to Bath and Wells; to him the learned Huntingford, who was translated to Hereford, which introduced the Hon. Henry Ryder, D.D., already noticed in the history of Lichfield, to which see he was translated, and of which he died the respected and lamented prelate. The present bishop of this see is James Henry Monk, D.D., formerly fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which university he obtained high classical and mathematical honours, and was also Regius Professor of Greek. He was dean of Peterborough, and has been already noticed in the history of that Cathedral, on account of his strenuous and laudable exertions towards refitting the choir of the same, which have been crowned with the happiest and most complete success.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

As Hereford was not a Roman station, its origin cannot with any degree of probability be traced beyond the Anglo-Saxon era. It is in that part of England which once formed the kingdom of Mercia, wherein the Christian religion was not established till towards the middle of the seventh century. Archbishop Usher, however, states that there was a see at Hereford as early as the year 544, when an archbishop resided at St. David's. In the year 601, a bishop of Hereford is said to have been one of seven English prelates who attended an ecclesiastical synod at Canterbury, under Augustin, when Pope Gregory's answers to his questions were discussed. According to some authors, the Mercian bishopric was divided into five, in the year 673, by Archbishop Theodore's canons; but all this is based upon nothing better than probable conjecture. It is certain that Putta was bishop of this see in the year 680, though the exact time he presided over the diocese is not known; it is said that he had been previously bishop of Rochester, but was driven from his see by King Ethelred, when he laid waste that part of Kent; that he then wandered about for some time instructing the clergy in music, till he was appointed to a new see at Hereford by Archbishop Theodore.

Such is the origin of this see, according to the best authorities; but there is no account of any Cathedral Church being erected till the year 825, when Milfred, viceroy to Egbert, king of Mercia, constructed a building for that purpose, which is said by the chronicler (John Brompton) to have been "an admirable stone church," and to have cost a considerable sum of money. In less than two centuries afterwards, this building was so much decayed, that Bishop Athelstan, who was promoted to the see in

1012, began an entirely new Cathedral, the extent and style of which are no better defined by the early historians of this see than those of the former church. Very shortly afterwards the Welsh, under Algar, earl of Chester, and Griffin, prince of Wales, besieged the city of Hereford, "burnt it utterly, and the large minster also, which the worthy Bishop Athelstan had caused to be built." This is the account given in the Saxon chronicle; and those of Mailros, Simon of Durham, and Roger Hovedon, agree in the same statement with but little variation.

Robert Lozing, or Robert of Lorraine, who was consecrated in 1079, began to rebuild the Cathedral on a more extensive scale and in the fashion of the times. How far he proceeded with his building we are not informed; but Bishop Raynelm, who presided over the diocese from 1107 to 1115, is said to have completed the new church. From what has been already stated, it is clear that no part of the present Cathedral can be prior to the time of Bishop Lozing; though some antiquaries have contended that the previous church of Bishop Athelstan was not completely demolished, and that the oldest part of the existing edifice is of that date. It is possible that some of the foundations of Athelstan's church were taken into the plan of the new building; but all the oldest parts of the present Cathedral bear too strongly the marks of Norman origin to be attributed to any other age or people.

Since Lozing and Raynelm, many other prelates have made important additions and alterations. The part behind the altar was in all probability erected by Bishop de Vere, between the years 1186 and 1199, the style being exactly that in use in his time. The Lady Chapel and its crypt bear marks of being a little later. Bishop de Breuse is said to have built the great central tower, between the years 1200 and 1215; but this cannot include the present embattled parapet nor pinnacles, nor, indeed, the upper story of the tower, without supposing that alterations have been made in some of the architectural details which are evidently posterior to his time.

The north wing of the greater transept is thought to have been erected by Bishop Cantilupe, who presided over this see from 1275 to 1282. Soon after which the chapter-house (now destroyed) and part of the cloisters were erected. Then came the aisles of the

nave and choir,—then the eastern transept,—then the chantry chapels of Bishops Stanbury and Audley,—and, lastly, the exterior portion of the great north porch; but, with the exception of the last mentioned work, neither the dates when, nor the persons by whom the other portions of this Cathedral were erected have been ascertained. Bishop Booth, who unquestionably built the part of the porch already mentioned, presided over this diocese from 1515 to 1535, and certainly both the form and architectural detail of this beautiful building bespeak it to be of that age.

In the first Cathedral, St. Ethelbert, king and martyr, was buried, and both that and every succeeding edifice was dedicated to his honour. The story of his death is this. He came to the court of Offa, king of the Mercians, to claim the hand of his daughter Ælfrida in marriage. The queen of Offa, for some reason or other opposed the match, and insinuated to her husband that the marriage was only sought as a pretext to occupy the Mercian throne. Indignant at this, Offa employed an assassin to murder his guest, which was effected by cutting off his head, and the body was privately buried on the bank of the river Lugg, near Hereford; but it was afterwards removed to the place where the Cathedral now stands, by order, as the legends state, of the dead king himself, who appeared to Brithfrid for that purpose. Browne Willis, in his description of this Cathedral, speaks of a thorough repair which the Cathedral underwent between the years 1712 and 1721, by the munificence of Bishop Bisse, who also caused the choir to be "beautified throughout; and a most magnificent altar-piece to be erected, one of the stateliest and loftiest in England." The historian adds, that the same prelate expended some thousand pounds on the palace, and would, had he lived, have repaired the cloisters. The better taste of these times designates the altar-screen as heavy, gloomy, and incongruous; for which reason it has very lately been removed, to the great improvement in the appearance of this part of the Cathedral. Had the liberal contributions of Bishop Bisse been accumulating in the public funds from his time to the present, instead of being employed as they were, they would not only have been sufficient for the completion of the repairs which are now in operation about the great central tower, but would have gone a great way towards undoing the

mischief done to this Cathedral by Mr. Wyatt; and, together with the money then expended upon it under his directions, would have restored the west front as it was before it became a heap of ruins by the falling of the western tower.

Mr. Britton, in his Cathedral Antiquities, has given a very interesting view of the west front in its ruined state, and has not deigned to present his readers with any sketch even of the new west front raised by Mr. Wyatt.

B. Willis has given a view of the west front as it existed before the calamity already mentioned, and, though the details are very imperfectly made out, an experienced architect will at once discover what they were, almost as easily as if they had been depicted with all the accuracy, skill, and knowledge of the present day.

The plan of the old west front was this:—the nave and aisles were flanked with square turrets, enriched, as the walls themselves were also, with several rows of intersecting semicircular arches resting on slender and short columns. The turrets were all surmounted with plain spires. The great west door was semicircular, deeply recessed, and richly adorned: over this door was a large painted window of perpendicular character, which could form no part of the original design; but its insertion must have greatly weakened the wall above it, and contributed mainly to the downfall of the tower. The original windows were probably three in number, side by side: the centre one higher than the others, and all of them round-headed, and of one light each. The gable point of the nave was afterwards taken down, and the tower carried up instead of it to the height of 130 feet, and in its form and details bore a strong resemblance to the great central tower, which still exists. The original west front was the work of Bishop Lozing; the tower, of Bishop Braoes: the former in the reign of William the Conqueror, the latter in that of King John. The great window before described must have been inserted about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. There was a pointed door in the west wall of the north aisle, but none in that of the south. This door was probably made at the time when the great window was inserted, and the embattled and panelled parapet added to the tower. In the year 1786 the tower fell, and destroyed by its fall the whole west front of the cathedral and four arches of the nave.

EXTERIOR.

Mr. Wyatt commenced the rebuilding of the west front in the year 1788. The style of it accords with no part of the Cathedral, nor indeed with that of any period of pointed architecture. In its form and details it is as poor and mean as the original west front was rich and imposing. The door into the nave is a Tudor arch under a square head, and is surmounted by a flat embattled parapet, and flanked by double buttresses, upon which are set long straggling pinnacles: over this door is a large window with a pointed head, and filled with tracery of the most meager and inelegant description; below, the window is divided into many lights by mullions, which are too long to be supported without a transome. The gable is pointed above the window, and the parapet is embattled: from the gable point rises a square pinnacle, without meaning and without beauty. The whole is flanked by octagonal turrets, up which no staircase could be worked, and they are crowned with small plain spires. The aisles of the nave have each of them a door, like that in the nave itself already described, and over each is a pointed window under a square-headed dripstone: each aisle is flat at top, and flanked with double buttresses to the north and south. Mr. Britton, in his history of this Cathedral, does not condescend to give any engraving of this west front, nor indeed of any of those portions of the Cathedral which have been subject to the innovating hand of Mr. Wyatt; but, instead of this, he has given a very interesting plate, which represents the Cathedral as it appeared after the fall of the tower, and consequent ruin of the whole west end of the Cathedral.

By the destruction of the western portion of the cloisters, the whole south side of the Cathedral is exposed to view. The aisle has pointed windows of decorated character, with plain solid buttresses intervening, which rise as high as the plain parapet, and are not surmounted by pinnacles. The clerestory is of the like simple design, both as to its windows, buttresses, and parapet.

The south wing of the transept has no aisles or clerestory; the windows of the west wall of it are of various dimensions, and irregularly placed; the larger ones of perpendicular, and the others of early English character. The parapet is plain, and there is one

upright buttress, with a flying buttress attached. The south face of the transept is very plain, flanked with buttresses, which terminate considerably below the gable; and has one large window, with a small circular one over it. The east wall is very plain, and has only two windows, of one light each, placed in what would be the clerestory if there were an aisle underneath them.

Adjoining the east wall of the transept are some oldest parts of the fabric, now used for a vestry; next, one window of the south aisle of the choir presents itself to the view, and then the back of the vicars' college cloisters, by which the eastern transept is entered; a very beautiful and singular portion of this Cathedral. The windows have been inserted since the building was erected, and the singularity of it consists in its not rising higher than the aisles of the choir. Then comes the Lady Chapel, from the wall of which, on this side, projects, about the middle of it, a beautiful chantry chapel of octagonal form and perpendicular character. The east end of the Lady Chapel is, like all the other portions of it, a very beautiful example of early English architecture, except the angular embattled parapet, which is modern, and bad enough. It contains five long lancet windows, the centre rising above the others, and the wall immediately above them is adorned with very remarkable panels, oval and lozenge shaped; above is a beautiful arcade of pointed and trefoiled arches, resting on slender detached columns. It is flanked with double angular buttresses of square form, and surmounted with lofty spiral pinnacles. The base mouldings which run all round the building are unusually numerous and bold.

The north side of this Cathedral is far more interesting and imposing than the south. Here, however, the design of the Lady Chapel is obstructed by a porch covering an external flight of steps leading down to the crypt under the Lady Chapel. The east end of the choir is here seen rising far above the Lady Chapel and eastern transept, containing a large pointed window of decorated character, and flanked by buttresses surmounted by pinnacles. The windows of the clerestory are early English, of two lights each, with quatrefoils in the heads of them; and the wall is adorned with two arcades, one above the other; the lower of lancet-headed arches resting on tall slender shafts, the upper of interlacing and trefoiled

arches, on short clustered columns; the parapet projects, and is supported by an elegant device, which has the appearance of small machicolations. The windows in the aisle are of early decorated character, of four lights trefoiled, with tracery above of the same simple design. The parapet, which, like that of the clerestory, is plain, like that also projects, but rests upon corbels representing heads of various animals.

The north wing of the transept has an aisle to the east, which is of mixed character, and may be safely dated of the time when the Norman began to yield to the early English style. The lower windows, indeed (for it is of two stories), are of a later date, and partake somewhat of the decorated style. The buttresses are plain and massive, and rise considerably above the plain parapet, though without pinnacles. The parapet of the north wing of the transept is adorned with a row of trefoiled arches, projects, and is supported by corbel heads. The north face of it contains a tall window of six lights, and decorated character, with another over it, of the same character in the gable point, and is flanked with double angular buttresses, very plain, and of unusual size. The windows in the west wall of this wing of the transept reach nearly from the parapet to the ground, there being no aisle on this side, and are of the same style as the great north window, but little more than half the breadth, though of the same height. The original north porch, with its beautiful addition of later days, is next to be described. And first it should be observed, that its situation is very singular, being placed nearer the eastern than the western extremity of the nave. The original porch is of the same plain and simple character with the rest of the Cathedral on this side of it, but the addition in front of it is a most splendid example of the late period of the pointed style; it has three arches of entrance, and a large window over each, all pointed, but acute and not depressed, which was the usual form of the arch at the time this porch was erected. The spandrils both of the door and window arches are richly decorated with feathered tracery; at the outer angles of this porch are set octagonal turrets engaged, which rise no higher than about the middle of the windows above the arches, and are flat at top, and without parapets; in the upper story of each are square-headed windows, and within them staircases are constructed,

by which the room above the stone vaulting of the porch is attained.

The north side of the nave, its clerestory and aisle, are both simple and impressive. The former contains seven windows of decorated character, with plain buttresses between, whose tops rise but little above the plain parapet, which projects and rests on corbels: the latter has similar buttresses and parapet, but with much larger windows, of four lights each, with a tracery in their heads, composed of simple quatrefoils.

But of all the external features of this Cathedral, the great central tower is the most remarkable. It is magnificent and imposing; may the efforts now made to preserve it from falling perfectly succeed. It is divided into two stories by an elegant band of feathered tracery, of considerable breadth. It has double angular buttresses at the four corners, terminated by pinnacles, and enriched on all sides with the ornament called the ball flower, thickly set. In each story are four belfry windows, on all the four sides, which have canopies, and intervening buttresses all richly studded with the same ornament. The parapet is embattled and panelled, but of much later date, as are also the pinnacles, which are crocketed, and the taller ones, still more modern, rise too high above the parapet.

INTERIOR.

Entering by the great west door, the nave with its aisles present themselves to the view; but how altered from what they were before the calamity already noticed had occurred — the two-fold calamity — the destruction of the original west end, and its re-edification on the present plan. The nave is shortened by two arches, and all proportion destroyed; the effect of what remains is further injured by the modern triforium, and the great west window, which agrees neither with the clerestory nor the triforium in its present state, nor with the pillars and arches of the nave, nor with the vaulting. In all the alterations that have been made in the nave, there is merely the form of the pointed style, without any of its power and beautiful effect.

Fortunately, Mr. Britton, in his account of this Cathedral, has shown in the plate already mentioned the original appearance of

the nave. The triforium was low, and each compartment of it contained two semicircular arches, resting on short columns, within each of which were two smaller arches of the same description resting also on similar columns. The clerestory was lofty and simple, with semi-circular arches, through which were seen the windows of later date though of beautiful design. The vaulting was bold and graceful, and sprang from slender columns engaged in the wall; all was harmonious and sublime. How different is the present aspect of the nave — disproportioned, incongruous, bald, and meagre. The present triforium and clerestory have pointed arches, with flimsy columns, says Mr. Britton, poor, mean mouldings, and all the dressings equally insipid.

The choir occupies the whole space under the great central tower, and extends three arches eastward: this arrangement necessarily shuts out the transept, which is always to be regretted. The south wing of the transept displays much of the original Norman work, but it has a large window of much later date in the south end, of six lights, and another of four lights in the western wall of it. In the north wing of the transept, a style of architecture is observable, unlike any other part of the Cathedral, and of very unusual character. It has an aisle to the east; and the large arches, the arches of the triforium, and of the windows, are not only sharply pointed, but formed by lines so little curved, that they appear to be formed by two sides of a triangle. They have many mouldings, and are enriched with the dog-tooth ornament. The large window to the north is also divided into six lights, with simple tracery in its head. This wing of the transept is, however, filled with numerous modern pews and seats for the accommodation of the parishioners of St. John Baptist parish, by which all effect is destroyed.

The arches under the north and south sides of the tower are propped up by square piers at the centre of each, and pieces of masonry built up against the old piers: nothing can be more unsightly than this contrivance to support the walls of the tower above, which is at this time under repair.

The choir is separated from the nave by a plain screen, bearing a large fine-toned organ, built in 1686. The choir is lofty and well proportioned, and contains fifty stalls with richly decorated canopies.

The great arches, as well as those of the triforium, are semicircular, but the clerestory windows are of early English character. The altar screen, erected by Bishop Bisse, of modern Italian work, is now happily removed, which completely shut out the view of the eastern transept and Lady Chapel beyond it, to which it forms an unusual and singularly elegant approach. The removal of this incongruous screen has had the best effect possible upon the choir, and the Lady Chapel with the eastern transept, as viewed from the altar, is one of the most interesting architectural scenes in the kingdom.

It is not easy, says Mr. Britton, to account for the original meaning and appropriation of this eastern transept, nor for its union with the Lady Chapel, nor for the separation of the latter from the choir; it consists of two aisles of equal dimensions, formed by columns down the middle from north to south. The vaulting is extremely simple, having only four ribs enriched with dog-tooth moulding in each compartment of it, and meeting in the centre without any boss or sculptured and projecting key-stone; the windows are of the transition period from early English to decorated.

The Lady Chapel now became again a part of the Cathedral by the removal of the various modern obstructions which so long concealed and disfigured it; it is one of the most beautiful examples of the early English style that can be conceived. The proportions and details are excellent; it consists of three compartments on each side, separated by clustered shafts with sculptured capitals, from whence the vaulting springs. Each compartment contains two long and narrow windows, divided into two lights by a simple mullion, branching out at the top and forming two pointed arches within the principal arch; the receding walls on each side of these windows are enriched with a multitude of engaged and detached slender columns, which support the various mouldings of the arches above. The wall between the vaulting and these arches is plain, being pierced only with a circle enclosing a quatrefoil. The east end has five windows, side by side, of one light each, lancet-headed and richly adorned with the dog-tooth ornament and slender clustered shafts. Over these windows are five panels, the two extreme ones circular, the three interior oval, and all enclosing quatrefoils. Underneath this beautiful chapel is the crypt, which is co-extensive with it, and divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of columns and arches.

Only two sides of the bishop's cloisters remain, it does not appear that there were ever more than three; the western portion was taken down to build a school-room of brick, which had the appearance of a warehouse, but this has been since removed. These cloisters, called the bishop's, to distinguish them from the others which belong to the vicar's college, are of perpendicular character and good design. The chapter-house was destroyed during the rebellion by Cromwell's soldiers.

This Cathedral is said to contain more monuments of bishops and deans than any other in England, though many have been destroyed and others much mutilated. In 1645 no less than one hundred and seventy brasses were taken away, and Mr. Britton asserts that several others were removed when the Cathedral underwent its extensive repairs in 1786, and sold to a brazier to the amount of two tons in weight. The most interesting of all those which remain, is the tomb or rather the shrine of Bishop Cantilupe, in the eastern aisle of the north wing of the transept. The amateur antiquary and architect will dwell upon its many beauties with delight. The figures of knights in armour, placed in niches all round it, are well designed and executed, as are the animals under their feet: the foliage in the spandrels of the arches and the capitals of the columns are exquisitely beautiful.

The monument of Bishop Aquablanca, between the aisles of the eastern transept and the choir, consists of columns, three open arches with canopies, and an effigy of that prelate beneath them. In the south aisle of the choir is a very striking monument to the memory of Bishop Mayo, whose effigy, upon an altar-tomb adorned with statues in niches, reposes under a canopy of very singular and beautiful design, consisting of delicate fan tracery with pendants, arches with flowing and crocketed canopies, and enriched pinnacles between.

The external length of this Cathedral is 352 feet, internal, 325; the western transept, externally, 175, internally, 150; eastern transept, externally, 131, internally, 106; nave, 130; choir, 96. The breadth of nave and its aisles, 74 feet; choir ditto, 76; height of the nave to the vaulting, 70 feet; of the choir and western transept, 64; of the great central tower, to the summit of the battlements, 140.

The Cathedral establishment did consist of a bishop, dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, twenty-eight prebendaries, twelve priests vicars, four lay clerks or singing men, seven choristers, organist, verger, two sextons, a schoolmaster, and usher. The dean and five residentiaries constituted the chapter. In future there will be only four residentiaries.

The diocese did consist of nearly all the county of Hereford, more than half of Salop, four parishes in Monmouth, six in Montgomery, eight in Radnor, and twenty-one in Worcestershire; but the late act enacts, that those parts of the counties of Montgomery and Worcester already mentioned, should be transferred to the dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Worcester respectively; and that the deanery of Bridgenorth should be added to the diocese of Hereford.

The bishopric is charged in the king's books at £763 : 11 : 0½*d.* per annum; and Bishop Grey returned it to the Commissioners to be worth, gross, £3,090, clear, £2,516 per annum. The tenths are, by a grant of the Crown, settled on the bishop and his successors, but it is charged as usual with the payment of first fruits.

Among the early bishops, the most eminent is Robert Lozing, or Robert of Lorraine; he shone conspicuously in his day as a poet, mathematician, and architect, but tinctured deeply with the superstitious notions of the times: it is said, that when requested by Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, to attend at the consecration of his new cathedral in that city, he consulted the stars, and finding them unpropitious, declined the journey. He died in 1094, after having presided over the diocese fifteen years.

Robert de Betun, a native of Flanders, prior of Llanthony, was consecrated at Oxford in 1131. He was a humane, benevolent, learned, and pious prelate, of whom the members of his church were not worthy, for they rebelled against him, which obliged him to appeal to the Pope for protection. Having obtained this, he met with troubles from another source—the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Maud, during which the bishop's lands were laid waste, and many of the buildings demolished; the clergy were dispersed, the Cathedral deserted, and the bishop himself compelled to seek safety in disguise and flight. But peace being restored, he returned to his see, but was soon afterwards summoned by the Pope to a council held at Rheims, where he died in the

month of May, 1148. His body was brought to England, and buried in the Cathedral.

Peter de Aquablanca, a native of Savoy, presided over this diocese from 1239 to 1268. He was of low origin, and proved himself to be a turbulent, ambitious, and mercenary man. In 1263 he was obliged to leave England for a time, but soon afterwards found means to return to his see. In his will he was charitable both to the poor and to his church. It should be mentioned, also, that he founded a monastery at Aqua Blancha, the place of his nativity, to which his heart was conveyed.

Thomas de Cantilupe was bishop of Hereford from 1275 to 1282. He was son of William Lord Cantilupe and Millicent, countess of Evreux, and born, according to Fuller, either at Abergavenny castle in Monmouth, or Harringworth in Northamptonshire, the two principal residences of his family. He was archdeacon of Stafford, and held the high offices of chancellor both of the University of Oxford and of England. From his cradle to his grave he is represented as all sanctity by the historians of the Roman church. He had many troubles to contend with, and either on his way to or from Rome to obtain assistance of the Pope against his enemies, he was seized with sickness at Civita Vecchia, and died there on the 25th of August, 1282. His body was divided into three parts, to honour and profit three places. The flesh was deposited in a church near Florence, the heart at Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, and the bones in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral. He was the last Englishman that was canonized by the Church of Rome. According to Camden, Cantilupe's fame soon eclipsed that of St. Ethelbert; upon which Fuller remarks, "superstition is always fondest of the youngest saint." For some reason or other his bones were afterwards removed from the Lady Chapel, and enshrined in that beautiful tomb already described, when Edward II. came from Calais on purpose to attend the ceremony. From his time the bishops of Hereford adopted his coat of arms for their see, viz.—

Gu. three leopards' heads jessant, reversed, with a fleur-de-lis issuing from the mouth Or. Le Neve says, the early arms of this see were — *Gu. three crowns Or.*

John Stanbury was a most distinguished Carmelite friar at

Oxford, and was appointed by Henry VI. to be the first provost of his new college at Eton. The same monarch promoted him to the see of Norwich, in which he was superseded by a favourite of the duke of Suffolk, but was by the same royal favour placed in the see of Bangor, where he remained five years. He was then translated to Hereford, where he presided twenty-one years, entirely devoted to the papal interests in this country; he was also equally attached to the monarch who had so greatly befriended him. In the service and retinue of the king, he was taken prisoner with his patron at the celebrated battle of Northampton in 1460, and confined in the prison of Warwick Castle for some time. According to Godwin and Prince, he left behind him several works of merit, a list of which is given in "Leland's Itinerary." After his release from prison, he retired to the Carmelite Friary, at Ludlow, where he died May 31, 1474. It is thought that during his residence at Hereford he built a beautiful chantry chapel, against the north side of the Cathedral, in which his remains are interred. Godwin gives a copy of some barbarous verses which were inscribed on his tomb; and Gough, in his work on "Sepulchral Monuments," has copied them, and given some account of the chapel, with a view of its interior, and details. In the bishop's will, proved October 20, 1474, is a bequest of one cross of silver gilt to his baptismal church of More-Stowe, in Devonshire.

Adrian de Castello, a native of Cornetto, in Italy, is described by Godwin as a person of very base parentage; but he was made a cardinal by the pope, and was advanced to the see of Hereford by King Henry VII. in 1502, as a reward for his fidelity and good conduct. Being very rich, he excited the envy of that monster of iniquity, Cæsar Borgio, who endeavoured to poison him, but who, with his own father, Pope Alexander VI., partook of the fatal draught which they had prepared for Bishop Castello, and became the victims of their own murderous plot. This prelate and cardinal continued at Hereford only two years, and was succeeded by

Richard Mayo, who was almoner to Henry VII., president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and chancellor of that university. He presided over the diocese of Hereford eleven years; and previous to his death, which happened April 18, 1516, bequeathed his mitre and pastoral staff or crozier to his successors, and five hundred marks for the use of the church.

Charles Booth, the next prelate, was also chancellor of the Welsh marshes. He spent much on repairing his palace in London, and is celebrated as the builder of the beautiful supplemental porch on the north side of the Cathedral, which has been already described. By his will he directed that his body should be buried in the episcopal habit; and that six pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, should be distributed among the poor at his funeral; his books were left to the Cathedral library, and a large piece of arras tapestry to the church. Dying in 1535, his body was buried within the north aisle of the nave, where a monument was raised to his memory.

Edward Fox, an eminent statesman, provost of King's College, Cambridge, and almoner to king Henry VIII., was advanced to this see by that monarch in 1535. He was author of "Annotations on Virgil," and of a work entitled "De Vera Differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ," which was translated into English by Henry, Lord Stafford. He died in London, May 8, 1538, and his remains were interred in the church of St. Mary Monthalt, Fish-street-hill, in that city.

Among the more modern prelates of this see, John Harley may first be mentioned, as having been a man, according to Leland, who knew him well, of great piety, virtue, and learning. He was consecrated May 26, 1553, but deprived the next year by Queen Mary, for being married and avoiding mass.

Robert Purfey, or Warton, succeeded him, who, though evil spoken of by Godwin, seems to have been a worthy man. He lived in his diocese in great hospitality and credit, contributed liberally to the building of the beautiful church of Mould, in Flintshire, and perhaps to those of Gresford and Wrexham, which were completed about the same time. He died September 22, 1557, and was buried in the south wing of the transept of his Cathedral, in which there is a monumental effigy to his memory.

Francis Godwin, D.D., was translated from the see of Llandaff to Hereford in 1617. He is distinguished by his valuable catalogue of the bishops of England, which was first printed in Latin in 1601. An edition in English was published in 1605, forming a small thick quarto of seven hundred pages. He died in 1633, but where he was buried seems uncertain.

Benjamin Hoadley, D.D., presided here from 1721 to 1723, was then promoted to Salisbury, and finally to Winchester. He is dis-

tinguished by his controversial writings, and was a prelate of great abilities and liberal principles, too liberal for the times in which he lived; and was accordingly violently and vindictively opposed. According to his own statement of the treatment he met with from his opponents, "fury seemed to be let loose upon him." It was the doctrine of Hoadley, that the king was invested with the right of governing in ecclesiastical polity. He had a controversy with Drs. Atterbury, Sherlock, Snape, and Mr. Law. He also engaged in a public dispute with Dr. Hare. In 1703 he began a tract in vindication of the conforming clergy, and continued to write and publish till a late period of his life.

John Butler, D.D., a native of Hamburgh, was a popular preacher in London, and became very useful to Lord North by his political writings; he was therefore soon rewarded with church preferments. In 1777 he was promoted to the see of Oxford, but not having been a member of either university, he was not very well received in that city. In 1788 he was translated to Hereford, where he presided till his death, in 1802. He built the present chapel of the Palace, and liberally contributed towards the rebuilding of the west end of the Cathedral, and other extensive repairs carried on at the same time.

George Isaac Huntingford, D.D., was translated from the see of Gloucester to Hereford in 1815. He was made warden of Winchester College in 1789, which place he held with this see till his death, which happened in 1832. He is the author of several classical and religious works of great merit.

The present much and deservedly respected prelate, is Thomas Musgrave, D.D., formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Arabic professor in that university. On the death of his predecessor, the excellent and amiable Bishop Grey, brother of Earl Grey, in 1837, he was promoted to this see, over which he presides with credit to himself, and advantage to the church.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

In the modern name of Worcester, the Roman origin of this city is still clearly discernible. Camden says, "Worcester was probably founded by the Romans when they built cities, at proper intervals, on the east side of the river Severn, to check the Britons on the other side of that river. It formerly boasted Roman walls. It has now a tolerably strong wall." It is supposed by some to have been an important Roman station, both from its situation on the Severn, and from the many Roman roads which cross each other at this place. In 1833, on removing the Norman keep of the castle, on the south side of the Cathedral, an urn of red earth, with one handle, was found, and a great number of coins, both of the early and later emperors; and, in a field near upper Deal, another Roman urn was discovered containing twenty copper coins of Carausius.

The Saxons afterwards were masters of this city; under their dynasty a viceroy was seated here, and a castle, with fortified walls, was built before the time of Alfred. These, together with the greater part of the city, were destroyed by the Danes in the early part of his reign, and again in the time of Hardicanute.

Such is the early history of the city, as far as civil and military affairs are concerned. With regard to ecclesiastical matters, Bishop Tanner, in his "Notitia Monastica," says, that the see of Worcester owes its origin to the over great bishoprick of the whole kingdom of Mercia, from which it was separated by King Ethelred and Archbishop Theodore about 678 or 680, and established with a chapter of secular clerks in a church dedicated to St. Peter, which came in the next century to be more generally called St. Mary's. The division of the diocese of Mercia was decreed in the council at Hatfield. Numerous charters, or copies of charters rather, made in

the eighth or ninth centuries, to the bishop, and his family (as the seculars were then called), at Wigorneacestre, are still extant, granted by royal or princely patrons. Many of the territories bestowed at this early period, being a part of royal demesne, were conveyed, with great immunities. In these ages, moreover, Mr. Green observes in his "History and Antiquities of Worcester," the bishops had the superintendance of all the monasteries in their respective dioceses; and when abuses were found in any of these religious societies, they would eject or transplant them, and appropriate their revenues to other monasteries, or to the colleges of their own Cathedrals, or even could gratify rich laymen with a grant of the lands of the suppressed abbey. Such steps, however, were not taken without the consent of a provincial synod, wherein the king and his principal thanes, as well as the prelates and many abbots, were present. But, in these assemblies, the influence of the bishops was very great; convents in favoured situations were augmented, while others were doomed to impropriation or suppression. In Worcestershire the religious foundations at Kidderminster, Kemesey, Bredon, Blockley, Deylesford, Hanbury, and Hadbury, were dissolved, or rather swallowed up, in the see and college of Worcester. Bishop Wilfrith obtained a synodal decree that the monastery of Withington, in Gloucestershire, should be annexed to his see of Worcester. His successor, Bishop Milred, in whose time the monastery lapsed, made a fresh grant of it in 774 to Lady Æthelburga, abbess of a religious house in Worcester, on condition that both this and also her own monastery should, upon her death, devolve to the church and choir of St. Peter in that city; and the bishop thought this no unreasonable provision, as it was the intention of her father, Ælfred (the founder, most probably, of her monastic establishment at Worcester), that the whole of that, with all its appurtenances, should be her's for life only, and pass in reversion to this Cathedral Church. The first mention of St. Mary's Minster, Mr. Green observes, is in a charter of King Æthelbald, dated in 743. He considers that it was then probably a new foundation, under the abbess Æthelburga. It seems afterwards to have been inhabited by monks, to whom, upon the pretended reformation of the Cathedral colleges by King Edgar, the keys of St. Peter's Cathedral, with all its emoluments and territories, were surrendered

in 969, principally at the instigation of Bishop Oswald. From that time the church of St. Mary became the Cathedral of Worcester; though, being erected for the use of a private society, it could not have been very suitable for the purpose.

In 983 Oswald completed the building of a new and more stately Cathedral in the churchyard of the then neglected St. Peter's, which he dedicated to St. Mary, and which, it is said, he furnished with no less than twenty-eight altars. The displacing of the seculars, or married clergy, from the Cathedral, to introduce in their places the monks or regulars, was a measure which had long been in progress under the management of Oswald, and was now completely carried into effect on the opening of the new church. In Heming's "Chartulary" it is stated, that during the building of the new Cathedral, Bishop Oswald used frequently to preach in the open air to crowded audiences, near the cross which had been erected over the tomb of Wifred, duke of the Wiccii, and in the area before St. Peter's Church. The new Cathedral was not destined to last long, for in 1041 the soldiers of Hardicanute entered Worcester, plundered and burnt the greater part of the city, and with it the new church. Nothing more is known of the Cathedral, till the erection of another by St. Wulstan, who is said to have laid the foundation of it in 1084. This fabric and this prelate constitute a new era in the history of the Cathedral of Worcester.

If any part of the present Cathedral be as old as the time of Oswald, it can only be the crypt; but even this is highly improbable, both from its form, having a semicircular termination, the universal practice of the Normans in their ecclesiastical edifices, and, from the statement of the historian already referred to, that St. Wulstan laid the foundation of a new Cathedral. The oldest part of the present Cathedral after the crypt, and perhaps coeval with it, is the greater transept, or rather the eastern wall of it, through which there were entrances to the crypt, and also two doorways with semicircular arches to the vestry on the south side, and to the sacristy on the north.

The style and architectural detail of the choir, Lady Chapel, and eastern or lesser transept, show them to be of the early English period; and although no authentic documents remain to show the exact time when, or the persons by whom, these portions of the

Cathedral were erected, the great similarity they bear to that of Salisbury is sufficient to prove them to be about the same age; and as the Cathedral of Worcester was newly dedicated by Bishop Silvester in 1218, when King Henry III. and a concourse of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom were present, it may be fairly concluded that the above named portions had been recently rebuilt. It also appears that the Cathedral had sustained much damage by fire in the years 1113 and 1202. Between these two dates several portions of the present Cathedral must have been rebuilt, or restored in the prevailing fashion of the times; for instance, the passages on the west and south and east sides of the cloister, the lower part of the refectory, the walls of the chapter-house, the western or greater transept, and the two western compartments of the nave.

Bishop Giffard is described as having ornamented the choir and Lady Chapel, by placing rings of copper gilt round the marble shafts to strengthen them; but, as Mr. Britton justly observes, it is more likely that such ornaments, or features of these slender columns, were parts of their original design and formation, although Bishop Giffard may have gilt them. It seems certain that he erected a splendid tomb for himself, as it is mentioned in his will, dated September 13, 1301. It is described by Thomas to be near the great altar of the Virgin Mary's Chapel; but others assert that the altar, tomb, and effigy under Prince Arthur's chantry, belong to Bishop Giffard.

Green states that the nave of this Cathedral, from the western arches, already mentioned, to the central tower, was the work of Bishop Blois about 1224. During the prelacy of Bishop Wakefield, who was consecrated in 1375, and died in 1394-5, some alterations were made at the west end, and in the nave, by opening the large central window in the former and making other windows, and forming some of the vaulting of the latter. The Worcester annals state that the great tower, which must mean the central tower at the intersection of the nave and choir, with the greater transept, fell in the year 1175. The present tower seems to have been finished in 1374, though not as it now appears, the parapet and pinnacles having been altered in modern times; all that belongs to the original design is exceedingly beautiful. In the will of Bishop Nicholas de Ely, sixty marks are bequeathed towards re-edifying

the tower, proving that about 1267 it was either entirely ruined or in a very dangerous condition. About two years afterwards the vaultings of the choir and of the greater transept were completed.

Other parts of the church are said to have been vaulted with stone in the years 1327, 1375, 1376, whence it seems that during the fourteenth century the Cathedral underwent many important alterations and repairs. About 1203 King John made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Wulstan, when he gave a hundred marks for the repairs of the cloister, but as the present cloister was not built before 1380, the former repaired by the help of King John must have been taken down to make room for it. It has been said that the chapter-house was built about the same time with the cloister, but it is evident this cannot refer to the present cloister, but to the former, for the lower part of the chapter-house, if not the whole walls, are of the end of the twelfth century; the upper tier of windows in the chapter-house may be, and most probably are of the same age as the present cloister.

EXTERIOR.

Although the Cathedral of Worcester is wanting in elevation and breadth, its appearance at a distance is dignified and imposing. Its great length, its two transepts, and lofty tower, from some points of view, contribute to gain more respect for it upon the whole, than on a nearer approach it is found to deserve. Externally, indeed, this Cathedral is plain, almost to meanness. Windows few and far between; no intervening buttresses crowned with pinnacles; a parapet unadorned with any architectural feature, plain walls constructed principally with a red sandstone, but repaired or rather patched with sandstone of a whitish hue; are circumstances very unfavourable to the external character of this Cathedral on a close inspection. The west front is peculiar in having no entrance, neither into the nave nor its aisles. The plan is a gable of plain walling and without a parapet, in which has been inserted a large window of rather early perpendicular character, and is flanked on either side by plain square solid buttresses, or turrets crowned with octagonal open-work pinnacles terminated by crocketted spires. The west walls of the aisles are very plain, slope at the top from the nave walls on each

side without parapet, and flanked to the north and south by similar but much smaller buttresses, pinnacles, and spires; in these are long narrow loop holes to light the staircases constructed within them. There is a round headed window with inserted tracery in the upper part of these walls of the aisles, and beneath it in each aisle a pointed window with tracery of similar design to that of the great window already described.

The south side of the Cathedral, from the south-west corner to the south front of the eastern transept, is shut out from view by the arched passage leading from the prebendal houses to the cloister, by the cloister itself and king's school annexed, the chapter-house and two chantry chapels now used as vestries. The choir with its aisle, eastern transept, and Lady Chapel beyond, are the same to the south as to the north, which will be described in order with the rest of the north side of the Cathedral, which has been lately thrown completely open to view by the taking down of buildings which formerly shut out the eastern portion of it, and which were very mean and unsightly in themselves. The east end of the Cathedral, which is also the east end of the Lady Chapel (which is here merely a continuation of the choir, of the same height and breadth, and with similar aisles), is something like the west end of the nave, a gable flanked by buttresses terminated by singularly lofty and plain spires; this east end is further supported by plain solid buttresses, standing away from the wall, and connected with it by plain flying buttresses to the east, to the north, and south, at a point about midway between the ground and spring of the gable. In the east end is a very large window, pointed, and of late decorated character.

The aisle on the north side of the Lady Chapel does not extend to the end of the chapel itself, but, like that on the south side, is several feet short of it, so that the clerestory window is lengthened down to the top of the windows in the aisles. The parapet of the Lady Chapel and choir, though plain itself, is adorned underneath with a sort of blank machicolation. The clerestory windows of the Lady Chapel have been inserted at a later period; they are pointed and filled with tracery of perpendicular character; the same is true of the aisles beneath, where the windows have plain short

buttresses intervening, but the aisle itself has no parapet but a very steep tiled roof.

The eastern transept is still adorned with its original early English windows, both to the east, north, and west, though they have been in later ages filled with tracery. There is an upper and a lower tier of them all round. The upper are nearly double the length of the lower; though, like them, they are three together placed side by side, and almost touching each other; the lower ones are all of one height. In the upper tier the middle window rises above the lateral ones. The gable end of this transept has three loop holes to light the roof within, as have all the other gables about the Cathedral; like the others, also, this has no parapet, but a plain cross is placed upon the gable point itself; and it should be mentioned, that on the gable point of the east end of the Lady Chapel is a cross of elaborate and good design. This north front of the eastern transept is also flanked with plain buttresses at the angles which shoot up into lofty, plain, and slender spires. The clerestory of the choir has larger windows, full of perpendicular tracery; and the wall of the aisle beneath has been in more modern times embattled; it is very plain, and propped up by a very ugly upright and flying buttress; the windows of the aisle are large and late insertions.

The greater transept has no aisles: to the east is a large window of perpendicular character, and to the north, one much larger in the same style. The north front of this transept, like that of the eastern, is flanked with buttresses and tall spires, of the same design. The west wall of this greater transept has two short windows in the upper portion, with plain mullions, branching off towards the tops, which are obtusely pointed. The wall beneath these windows is quite plain to the very ground.

The north side of the nave, with its clerestory and aisle, is the most unadorned part of the whole Cathedral. The parapet of the former, as well as of the latter, is quite plain. The windows in the clerestory are pointed, but depressed; they are filled with the poorest tracery, and no buttresses intervene to break the length and dullness of the wall. The windows of the aisle are of the same design, though of larger dimensions. After the first com-

partment from the eastern extremity, a small plain chapel projects after two more, the great north porch (forming the principal entrance into the Cathedral) projects from the wall of the same aisle to almost double the length of the chapel before mentioned: four more compartments complete the length of the nave. Against these are placed some heavy upright and flying buttresses; and a long highly-pointed and well-proportioned window, with a better kind of tracery, occupies the extreme compartment of this aisle westward. The porch is very plain, and is entered under an acutely-pointed arch of several mouldings. It is plainly vaulted with stone, has a flat and plain parapet all round, and has a chamber over it, lighted by plain windows, flat at the top.

The tower, which is by far the most dignified and important external feature of this Cathedral, seems hardly to belong to it, from its great superiority over every other portion of it. It is, indeed, worthy of a better body. It is lofty, and divided into two stories, the lower of which is adorned with an elegant arcade of highly-pointed and trefoiled arches, two of which are occupied by belfry windows, with simple tracery. All the arches have straight canopies, with a finial. The upper story is divided from the lower by a graceful band of quatrefoil tracery or panelling. In this story the belfry windows are double the breadth of those below, of the same simple design, and with the like straight canopies and finials. On each side of these windows,—two in number on each of the four faces of the tower, are statues under straight canopies. The whole is surmounted by a pierced parapet; and at the four corners are octangular turrets engaged, rising far above the parapet, and terminated by crocketted spires.

INTERIOR.

Entering this Cathedral by the north porch, the first thing which attracts notice is the new and well-laid pavement, the clean, neat, and cheerful look of the whole church. Passing from the north aisle into the nave, its proportions are admirable. There is no want of elevation within; the piers, with their clustered shafts and richly carved and leafy capitals, from which spring the many and varied surfaces and mouldings of the pointed arches; the

simple, elegant, and light triforium; the well-proportioned clerestory, and graceful vaulting and groining of the roof, combine to make this portion of the Cathedral extremely pleasing. The two last compartments westward are evidently of much earlier date than the rest of the nave, though they have been in several particulars altered, since their erection, to accord with it. The great arches, for instance, of these two compartments are pointed, but not so lofty nor so sharp as the others. The triforium is no doubt original, as is also the clerestory, in both which are seen round-headed arches, with zigzag mouldings. The lower string course of this part of the triforium is considerably below that of all the rest, but the upper very nearly coincides with it. The more modern part of the triforium has two pointed openings in each compartment of it, each of which is subdivided into two others by a shaft down the middle, and branching out towards the top, to meet the sides of the greater arch. Each compartment of the clerestory contains three openings—a large one, through which the window is seen, and two smaller ones on each side, and all of them acutely pointed with straight instead of curved lines. The arrangement in the greater transept is somewhat different; having no aisles, there is no triforium, but the wall is adorned with some pointed panelling. The clerestory has no gallery, the windows are late pointed, and the vaulting is similar to that of the nave. The organ screen is placed between the two eastern piers of the great tower; it has three pointed arches; the middle one forms the entrance into the choir, on each side of which, as well as along the north and south sides of the choir, are stalls for the dean, subdean, and prebendaries; these have overhanging canopies, enriched with crockets and pinnacles. The pulpit, on the north side of the choir, and towards the eastern end of it, is a rich example of the late decorated style. The choir has aisles on each side. The arches, triforium, and clerestory, are all early English; the vaulting very similar to that of the nave and greater transept. The choir is terminated to the east by an altar screen of stone, of perpendicular character, which separates it from the Lady Chapel, or presbytery, as it is sometimes called. The eastern or lesser transept has no aisles, and in its architectural detail is very similar to the choir, from which it is shut out to the south by the monumental chantry

chapel of Prince Arthur, and to the north by a stone wall, and modern monuments attached to it.

The Lady Chapel, though in the same style as the choir and eastern transept, varies a little from it in the form and proportions of the arches; the span is much less, and the arches more acutely pointed in this than in the choir, corresponding very nearly with Salisbury Cathedral in design and in detail: tall, thin, insulated shafts of Purbeck marble, polished, either standing singly, as in the triforium and clerestory, or clustered with bands near the centre, and with rich foliated capitals and bold bases, as in the piers which support the greater arches.

The crypt is certainly the most ancient part of the present Cathedral of Worcester, but, for the reasons already given, can be no older than the time of St. Wulstan. It is under the choir, and extends from the eastern wall of the greater transept to a point under the tomb of King John, but, if its apse were opened, it would extend to the centre of the eastern transept. Its primary grand divisions are into a nave and aisles, the nave having a semicircular termination, now walled up, and being divided itself into four aisles by three rows of columns, with plain but bold bases and capitals; the aisles of the nave are also subdivided into two each, by a single row of columns of the same description. To the south a second aisle is attached, divided also in the same manner. The vaulting of the whole is very plain, massive, and semicircular, and springs at once from the capitals of the columns before mentioned.

With regard to the monuments in this Cathedral, that of King John should be first noticed, not, indeed, on account of its antiquity, for it is evidently much posterior to the death of that monarch, and was probably made at the time when Prince Arthur's chantry chapel and tomb were erected, nor for the worthiness of the person to whose memory it was then raised, if history may be trusted; but the kingly office is sacred, and commands respect on that account, however the person bearing it may disgrace it. King John died at Newark-upon-Trent, in the year 1216, and of poison, as some historians relate. However this may be, his body was conveyed across the country to Worcester, where he had ordered by his will that it should be interred. This was an event of no small importance to the monastery and see at the time, nor of less

local consequence afterwards. Of the funeral ceremonies,—of the simple tomb erected over his remains,—of its removal at the time of the Reformation,—and of the discoveries made in the grave, Mr. Green has recorded many very interesting particulars, in his History of Worcester, and in a quarto pamphlet published in 1797. The tomb is an altar tomb, with the effigy of King John at full length upon it, and is placed in the middle of the choir, a little below the steps leading to the altar.

Prince Arthur's chantry chapel is perhaps the most superb and splendid thing of the kind in England, although it certainly exhibits some traces of the decline of the pointed style and revival of the Italian. It was erected in 1504, and its whole surface, externally and internally, is covered with a profusion of tracery, and rich and elegant sculptured detail.

Arthur Tudor, prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII., was born at Winchester, September 20, 1486. At the age of fifteen in the year 1501, he was married, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the Princess Catherine, daughter to Ferdinand, king of Spain, when nineteen bishops and mitred abbots assisted at the ceremony, immediately after which he was sent into the marches of Wales, to govern that principality. He died at Ludlow, in the castle there, April 2, 1502, and was conveyed to, and interred in, this Cathedral, after having been wedded four months and nineteen days.

Of the more ancient monuments in this Cathedral, none are of sufficient merit to be particularly noticed, and all interest is lost in the uncertainty as to whose memory they were respectively erected.

Of the more modern monuments nothing need be said, except of that by Roubiliac, to the memory of Bishop Hough. There is much merit in the design and execution. Mr. Britton calls it a large ostentatious mass of marble, but he should not have overlooked its good points, merely because it is out of character with the building in which it is placed. In the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, it would certainly be seen to much greater advantage.

Of all recent monuments, one alone deserves to be pointed out to the visitor of this Cathedral; it is from the hand of the late (but, in respect of his fame,) immortal Sir F. Chantrey. The composition is an altar tomb of marble, on which is seen a beautiful

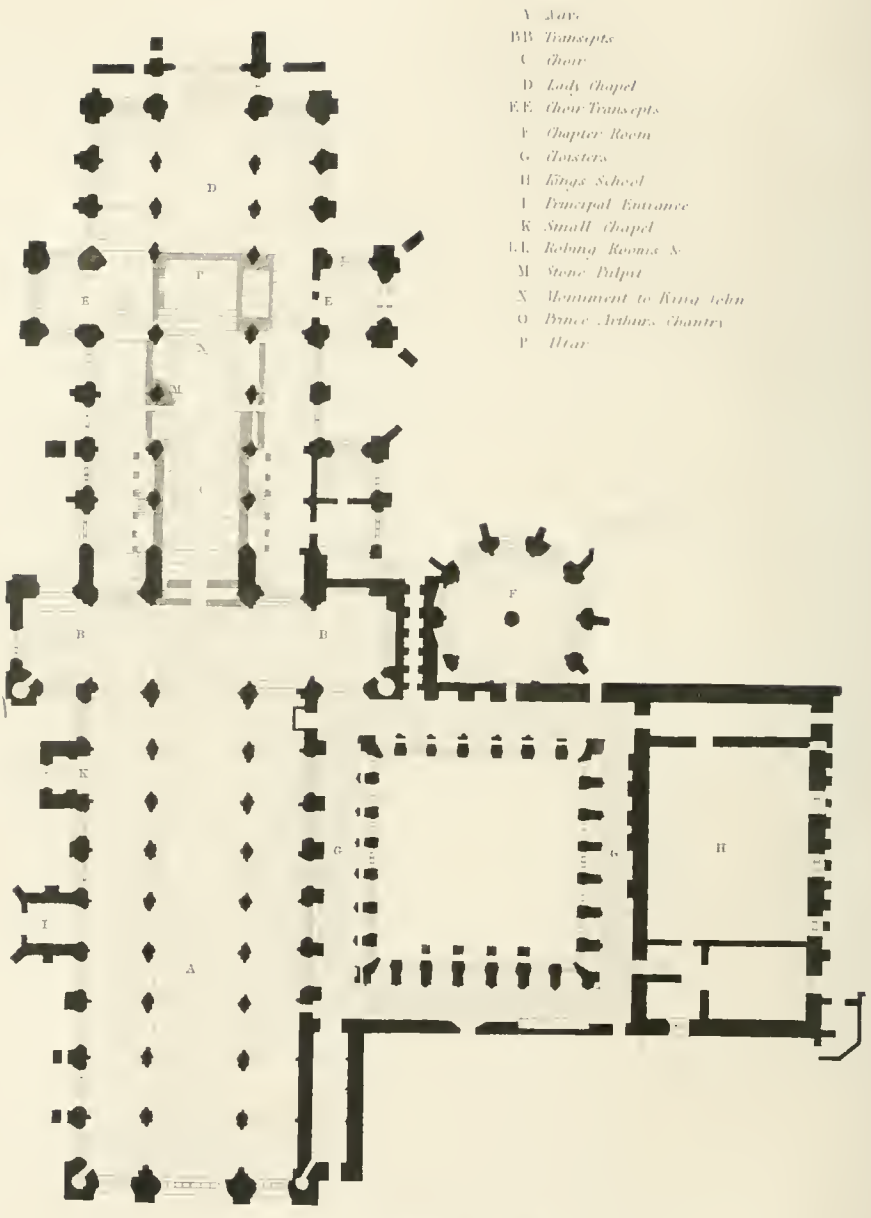
statue of a female, with the head elevated, arms reclined, and an expression altogether of the most perfect resignation. It is most admirably engraved in a work entitled, Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, in which is given the inscription, with a poetical epitaph; also, a comment on the artist, and some appropriate lines by T. K. Hervey.

This exquisite piece of art was raised to the memory of Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Digby, who died September 3, 1820.

The cloister is a very fine and interesting example of the decorated period of the pointed style; at the intersection of the ribs of the vaulting are numerous bosses of varied designs, some of which are very curious. In the western wall, near the entrance to the old refectory, is a large stone lavatory of oblong form, which was supplied with water from Henwic Hill, on the opposite side of the Severn, at about a mile distant. The different walks of the cloister vary in length, that on the east is 125 feet, whilst the three others are only 120 feet long; the breadth of all the four is 16 feet, and the height is 17 feet. Mr. Britton thinks the square apertures through the piers, between the windows in three sides of this cloister, is an unique arrangement. The flowing and feathered panelling, round each compartment of the cloister where the windows are, has a very good effect.

To the south of the cloister, and contiguous to it, is the old refectory, or college hall, a spacious and lofty room 120 feet long and 38 broad; part of it is now appropriated to the king's school, and has been often used for the music meetings of the three choirs, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford.

The chapter house, though externally it has ten sides, yet within appears nearly circular. The vaulting is very plain, and springs from a cylindrical pillar in the centre, with plain capital and base, and rests on the walls all round. A plain semicylindrical rib, springing from the centre column, and resting on a plain short column in the wall, divides the vaulting into ten compartments. A stone seat goes all round the chapter house, with round-headed niches at the back; above these is an arcade of interlacing semicircular arches, and above this, again, are the windows, which have


A Nave
BB Transepts
C Choir
D Lady Chapel
EE Choir Transepts
F Chapter Room
G Cloisters
H Kings School
I Principal Entrance
K Small Chapel
LL Robing Rooms &c
M Stone Pulpit
N Monument to King John
O Prince Arthurs Chantry
P Altar

been sufficiently noticed before in speaking of the exterior and probable date of the lower part of this interesting edifice. It is now used as a library, and is well filled with books.

The dimensions of this Cathedral Church are as follows, viz. — External length east and west 426 feet; internal 394; of the lady chapel 60; choir, including the organ loft, 120; nave, from western transept to west end, 180; length of western transept 128; of the eastern 120. Breadth of choir and lady chapel, with their aisles, 74 feet, each aisle being 18 feet 6 inches; of the nave and its aisles 78, each aisle being 21; western transept 32; eastern 25 feet. Height of choir 68; of nave 66; tower, to the top of the pinnacles, 196 feet.

By Henry VIII.'s foundation, which bears date January 23, 1541, an. reg. 33, the old establishment of the priory was converted into a collegiate church, to consist of a dean, ten prebendaries or major canons, ten minor canons or vicars choral, ten singing men, ten choristers, a master and usher of the grammar school, and forty scholars, ten bedesmen, a master of the choristers, who is likewise organist, two vergers, two sextons, two porters, two cooks, and a maniple or caterer, in all one hundred and three persons. Good houses were at the same time allotted to the dean and prebendaries out of the old conventual buildings. In future there will be only a dean and four prebendaries; and one of the prebends is annexed by act of parliament to the Margarite Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

The diocese of Worcester, which was taken out of that of Lichfield, originally, did contain all Worcestershire, except some parishes in Burford Deanery, a third part of Warwickshire, two parishes in Staffordshire, one in Shropshire, and two chapelries in Gloucestershire. It had also one archdeaconry, viz., that of Worcester; but by the late act, the diocese now consists of the whole of the counties of Worcester and Warwick, and has had the archdeaconry of Coventry added to it in consequence of this new arrangement.

The bishoprick is valued in the king's books, temp. Henry VIII., at £929 : 13 : 3*d.* it is discharged from the payment of tenths, but charged with first-fruits as usual. The late Bishop Carr

returned it to the commissioners as being worth annually £6916 gross, and £6569 clear.

Among the earlier bishops of this see, there were four saints or canonized persons, viz., Egwine, Dunstan, Oswald, and Wulstan II.

Wolstan II, or Saint Wolstan, was born at Long Itchington, in Warwickshire, and was consecrated at York by Archbishop Aldred on the 8th of September, 1062, but swore canonical obedience to the archbishop of Canterbury. He was present at the dedication of the abbey church of St. Peter, at Westminster, and assisted at the coronation of William the Conqueror. He was an extraordinary man, and, according to the best authorities, a persuasive and powerful preacher, remarkably humble in an age distinguished for haughtiness in churchmen; and, though meek and patient, he wanted not courage. It is said, that the simplicity of his character saved him from being ejected by the Conqueror from his see, when all the other English prelates were thus severely treated. He died January 19, 1095, and was buried in the Cathedral. Innocent III. canonized him in 1203.

Julius de Medecis, a Florentine, was promoted to this see in 1521, by Leo X., to whom he was nearly related. He had been a soldier of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and from this situation was raised to be a cardinal priest, and vice-chancellor of the Roman see, administrator thereof both in spirituals and temporals, and archbishop of Narbonne and Florence. He held the see of Worcester but one year, for upon the death of his uncle, Leo X., fearing that Adrian, the new pontiff (who was an Englishman) would think him too great a pluralist, he resigned this bishoprick in September 1522. What is most remarkable about him (and on which account principally he has been here noticed) is, that he was himself chosen pope after the death of Adrian VI., and took the name of Clement VII., and died in 1534. He was succeeded in this see by Jerome Ghinucciis, the fourth Italian in succession which had held this bishoprick; he was at the same time bishop of Asculum, and had been auditor-general of the apostolic chamber, and domestic chaplain to the pope. He was employed as envoy in foreign parts by Henry VIII., and was of eminent service to him in procuring the judgment of the Italian and Spanish divines against his marriage with Queen Catherine, for which his prede-

cessor in this see, Clement VII., by the desire of the kings of England and France, raised him to the dignity of a cardinal. He was, however, in the year 1534-5, deprived of his bishoprick of Worcester by act of parliament, for not residing in his diocese. He was succeeded by the celebrated but unfortunate Hugh Latimer, son of a respectable yeoman of the same name, and born at Thureaston, in Leicestershire, about 1470. He was educated in Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1534 he became chaplain to Queen Anne Bullen, by whose favour he was promoted to this see in October, 1535, which he governed only about four years, for, in 1539, unable to subscribe the six articles imposed by the Romish party, as terms of communion in the English church, he resigned his bishoprick, and retired to a private but not an inactive life, for he preached with greater courage and more success than before, till, on the death of Edward VI., he was apprehended and imprisoned, with Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley, at Oxford, where, with the latter, he was burnt to death at the stake, October 16th, 1555, for what was called heresy by the Romanist, but for the truth's sake, as all who hold the Scriptures to be the only fountain of the truth of God, will constantly affirm.

John Whitgift, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was confirmed in this see in 1577. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and had for tutor the famous martyr, John Bradford. He became Margaret Professor of Divinity at that university, and distinguished himself greatly in that situation. His writings were in great esteem. In 1583 his merits raised him to the metropolitan see of Canterbury.

Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., was consecrated bishop of this see October 13, 1689. He was descended of an ancient family in Dorsetshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. "He was well versed," says Green, "in all branches of antiquity; had no equal in ecclesiastical learning; an elegant preacher; a masterly disputant with Romanists, Puritans, and Socinians; and may be accounted the Bellarmine of the Church of England. His works, especially his 'Origines Sacræ,' are his noblest and most lasting memorial." He died March 27, 1699, in his sixty-fourth year, at Westminster, and was buried in his Cathedral.

William Lloyd, D.D., distinguished himself by his writings

against Romanism, and was made bishop of St. Asaph, 1680, and was one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II., in 1688. By William and Mary he was translated first to Lichfield and Coventry, and finally to Worcester. He was the most eminent chronologer of his time. Burnet represents him as an holy, humble, and patient man, ever ready to do good when he saw an opportunity; and that not even his love of study could divert him from it. He died August 30, 1717, aged ninety.

John Hough succeeded him; "a bishop," says Green, "after the primitive model." He was President of Magdalene College, Oxford, but ejected for a time, and restored at the revolution in 1688. With his headship he held the see of Oxford from 1690 to 1699, when he was translated to Lichfield, and, in 1717, to Worcester. The mild and amiable character of this prelate cannot be too much admired, He died May 8, 1743, in the ninety-third year of his age. His conversation and familiar letters, at the close of life, had all the cheerfulness and spirit of youth. He confined himself as much as possible to his diocese, and laid out his large revenues in hospitality and charity, without ostentation.

Richard Hurd, D.D., was confirmed in this see, June 30, 1781. He had previously been bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. His name is well known as the author of numerous publications, and especially as the editor of the works of his friend, Bishop Warburton. He died May 28, 1808.

The present bishop is Henry Pepys, D.D., translated to this see from that of Sodor and Man in 1841. He was bishop of Ely, fellow in St. John's College, Cambridge, and is brother to the late chancellor of England, Lord Cottenham.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

The sees, historical accounts of which have been given in this volume hitherto, are all of them in the province of Canterbury. Those of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and the newly-erected Ripon, are in the province of York.

Setting aside the marvellous part of it, there is something more than commonly interesting in the origin of the see of Durham; even its well authenticated history has an air of romance and poetry which cannot fail deeply to engage the attention of the reader.

Donald III., king of Scotland, having embraced the Christian faith, afforded an asylum to Acca, widow of Ethelfrith, king of Northumberland, and to her seven sons, who fled into Scotland from the tyranny of their uncle Edwine, who had usurped the throne. These youths, under Donald's protection, were taught the Christian religion, and upon the death of Edwine, Eanfrid, the eldest, succeeded to the government of the province of Bernicia, as Osric the rightful heir did to that of Deira, of which two provinces the kingdom of Northumberland was then composed. These princes, however, soon after relapsed into idolatry, and persecuted the Christians, but their reign, as well as the idolatry which was thus re-introduced, was of very short duration. Osric was slain in battle, and his whole province ransacked by Cedwell, king of Cumberland. Eanfrid submitted to the same monarch, but was afterwards basely murdered by him, and the whole kingdom was in a most deplorable state when Oswald, the second son of Ethelfrith, left Scotland and placed himself at the head of the distracted Northumbrians, but was not able to collect a sufficient number to stand against the numerous and victorious army which Cedwell brought against him. In this distress he is said to have placed his dependence on a superior power, and instead of deserting the Christian faith, as his predecessors had done, erected a cross as a standard in the front of his army, and held it up with his own hands, until the soldiers had fixed it firmly in the ground; he then

(as the venerable Bede writes) fell on his knees and said, "Let us fall down on our knees, and beseech the ALMIGHTY, the living and true God, to defend us against this proud and cruel enemy." He then led his little army to battle, and obtained a complete victory. "No sign," observes Bede upon this event, "do we find of the Christian faith, no church, no altar throughout the whole kingdom of Northumberland to have been erected before this noble leader and conductor of an army, directed thereto by faithful devotion, did raise the ensign of the cross, when he was preparing to fight a savage and bloody enemy. When Oswald perceived in this battle the divine aid which he had so earnestly implored, he became a professed Christian." He had been taught the faith in Scotland, together with his brothers, in the court of Donald, but it appears made no public profession of it till after his signal success in this battle. Nor did he stop here, but laboured anxiously to convert all his subjects to the same faith, and for this purpose applied to Donald to send some holy man to assist him. The first person who was sent to him was, according to Bede, of an austere disposition, who, not meeting with so much reverence and attention as he expected, returned to Scotland in disgust. It was proposed afterwards to send a person of more mild, humble, and patient disposition, who, by gentler manners and persuasive language, might gain the affections of the people. This advice was approved, and Aidan, a monk of the monastery of Iona, was immediately appointed. He is supposed to have arrived at the court of Oswald about the year 635, where by his strict rules of life, his moderation, and persuasive eloquence, he succeeded in converting the nobles and chiefs of the kingdom, and in a short time the whole of this powerful people. The king granted him permission to fix his residence in any part of his kingdom, and Aidan selected the island of Lindisfarne, which has ever since been called Holy Island. The character given by Bede of this bishop is most excellent, who, after enumerating and dwelling on his virtues, sums up by saying that his doctrines were recommended to the world by his conduct, which strictly corresponded with his precepts. He died in the year 651, and was succeeded by—

Fiuan, who came from the same monastery, and on his arrival built a church of timber, and thatched it with reeds, which was afterwards dedicated to St. Peter by Theodore, archbishop of

Canterbury. Finan had the happiness to see the Christian religion make great progress, and to baptize with his own hands two powerful monarchs, Peada prince of the Mercians, and Sigebert, king of the East Angles. Colman succeeded, and after him Tuda, both Scottish monks. After the death of Tuda, Lindisfarne remained fourteen years without a resident bishop, during which time, says Mr. Surtees, the ecclesiastics attached to the church were governed by Eata, an English youth, educated under Aidan, and brought to Lindisfarne with the title of abbot, from the house of Mailros. The episcopal dignity, meanwhile, in the kingdom of Northumberland, was successively enjoyed by Cedda and Wilfrid, who must be regarded as the regular successors of the preceding prelates, although they resided at York, and took their title from that city. When Eata quitted Scotland he brought with him Cuthbert, a youth educated in pastoral life on the banks of the Ledar, and afterwards for fourteen years distinguished for his extraordinary sanctity of life, as a religious brother, in the house of Melrose. Appointed prior of Lindisfarne, he exercised the duties of his office with unremitting attention for another fourteen years of his life; he then retired to one of the largest of the Farne islands, when he passed nine years in the greatest austerity and seclusion; at the end of which period he was unanimously elected bishop of Hexham, but it was with the utmost difficulty that he was prevailed upon to leave his retirement and to accept the proffered dignity. Before consecration he exchanged with Eata, and became bishop of Lindisfarne instead of Hexham. Cuthbert, however, did not long retain the honours he had so reluctantly accepted. After presiding in Lindisfarne two years he resigned; and feeling the approach of age and infirmity, retired once more to his hermitage in Farne, where he died about two months afterwards, in the thirty-ninth year of his monastic life, and perhaps about the sixtieth year of his age. The see continued at Lindisfarne till the time of Eardulph, who was elected in 854, and seven years after left it for ever, with his flock and with the body of the good Bishop Cuthbert, through fear of the Danes, who still infested the kingdom of Northumberland, and had formerly brought many calamities on the church of Lindisfarne. They wandered about for seven years in great distress from place to place, not knowing where to go for safety; and at

length, in more peaceful times, chose Chester-on-the-Street for their future residence. Here, a Cathedral was built, no trace of which now remains. Eardulph lived eighteen years after the removal of the see, and died in 900. The see continued at Chester-on-the-Street till the year 995, when Bishop Aldune, hearing of another invasion of the country by the Danes, fled with his clergy and with the body of Cuthbert to Ripon. Three or four months afterwards peace was restored, when the bishop thought it safe to retrace their steps to Chester-le-Street. They accordingly set out, and reached a place called Wardelau, about five miles from the eastern coast, and near to Durham, when, as the monkish historians relate, the body of Cuthbert became suddenly immoveable; and after three days it was revealed to one of the company that the body of Cuthbert would find a secure and permanent resting place at Dunholme, now Durham, a lofty and precipitous eminence almost surrounded by the river Wear. In the natural strength and security of the place, the real motive for choosing it may probably be found. However this may be, the body was easily conveyed to the chosen spot, upon which the Cathedral and city of Durham were afterwards erected; its sloping sides were then entirely covered with shaggy wood, the summit alone presented a small extent of level and arable surface. Here, on the arrival of the procession (says Simeon of Durham), the holy relics were deposited under a tent or tabernacle of boughs, and afterwards translated to a small edifice distinguished by the name of the White Church, where they rested three years till the completion of Aldune's Cathedral, not a vestige of which can now be traced. The great poet of the north gives this history in the following lines:

O'er northern mountain, marsh and moor,
From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
Seven years St. Cuthbert's corpse they bore;
Chester-le-Street and Ripon saw
His holy corpse, ere Wardilaw
  Hailed him with joy and fear;
And after many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last,
Where his Cathedral, huge and vast,
  Looks down upon the Wear.

Such is the origin of the see of Durham; and though the bishop and his clergy were once more obliged to take shelter in the isle of Lindisfarne, to escape the vengeance of William the Conqueror, they soon afterwards returned to Durham, and received a bishop of his appointment, Walcher, of noble birth in Lorraine, who purchased of the king the earldom of Northumberland, by which the see became a palatinate. Though this extension of power increased the dignity, it was far from securing the peace and safety of the bishop. The veneration in which the people were accustomed to hold their bishop was dreadfully shaken when they saw the holy prelate taking on him the exercise of legal severities; and they were so enraged at last, that, on the 14th of May, 1080, they rushed suddenly upon him at Gateshead, and murdered him while engaged in the discharge of his civil jurisdiction.

His successor was William de Carilepho, by whom the present Cathedral of Durham was begun in the year 1093, but, dying two years after, he did not see much of his magnificent design completed. His successor, Ranulf Flambard, finished the walls, and Galfrid Rufus, the next bishop, built the chapter house, now destroyed. Hugh Pudsey, who presided over this see from 1153 to 1195, built the galilee. During the episcopates of Richard Poore and Nicholas Fernham, the nave was vaulted, the central tower, as far as the first portion of it extends, and the chapel of the Nine Altars behind the choir, were built. The upper parts of the western towers were built by Walter Kirkham, between the years 1249 and 1260. Anthony Beck, elected in 1283, vaulted the choir, and built the vestry. Thomas Hatfield, elected in 1345, and who died in 1381, inserted the great west window, and that in the north wing of the transept; he also erected the bishop's throne, under the arch of which he prepared his own tomb. John Fordham, elected in 1381, finished the altar screen. Between the years 1388 and 1437, the cloisters were built, and the galilee repaired. Richard Fox, elected in 1494, restored some of the windows; and happy would it have been for this Cathedral if it had remained as he left it to this present time; but fanaticism at one time, and ignorance in more modern days, have made sad havoc in this superb structure. At the Reformation no mischief was done to the fabric, the shrines only were taken away. It should be ob-

served, that the aisles of the nave and choir were vaulted by the original architects, who left the nave and choir open to the timber roof; the former was vaulted next, and the choir lastly, between 1290 and 1300.

EXTERIOR.

The situation of this Cathedral is most remarkable. The west front comes nearly to the edge of the cliff, which overhangs the river. The form of it is the usual one of a gable between two towers. Originally there was a great door in the centre of this front into the nave, but this, after the erection of the galilee, was no longer used, and probably at that time walled up. Unlike those of Ely and Lincoln, porches for penitents not yet restored to church privileges, the galilee of Durham is, in fact, the Lady Chapel; and, as it is attached to the original west front, and may be said to form a part of it, should now be described. To account for its unusual, and, it may be added, unique position, it is reported, that when the east end of the Cathedral was nearly finished, the columns and arches fell; the whole work was consequently abandoned for a time, and the galilee consecrated to the Blessed Virgin about the year 1160. It is as singular in its form as it is in its situation, being longer from north to south than it is from east to west, and being divided into five aisles by four rows of light clustered columns, each composed of four shafts, of which those to the east and west are built of several courses of stone, while the other two are of one piece of coarse marble each; all the arches are semicircular, adorned with zigzag mouldings. The four rows of columns and arches, seen one beyond the other, produce a richness and intricacy which is not to be found in any other building in England, and, on a small scale, resembles the effect produced by a similar arrangement in the mosque now the cathedral of Cordova. This most interesting chapel projects beyond the verge of the cliff, and rests upon massive walls incorporated with its sloping sides. It was repaired by Bishop Langley in the fifteenth century, who probably inserted the present windows, and certainly erected the chantry in the centre aisle, within the recess formed by the original great western door into the Cathedral. In

the adjacent aisle, to the left, is the altar of our Lady of Pitie. In that to the right is the altar of the Venerable Bede. In the two exterior aisles, doors opened into the Cathedral, one of which has been lately stopped up. It will scarcely be credited in these days of knowledge and taste in the ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages, that in the year 1795 the destruction of this beautiful chapel was determined on, and it was already unleaded with that intent, when, for some reason or other, the plan was given up. It is still to be regretted that it should be cumbered with pews of various sorts and sizes, which greatly injures the effect.

Above the galilee is seen the great west window of the nave, of decorative character, and inserted within the original semicircular arch. The tracery of this window is very similar to the great west window of York Minster. Above the window is an arcade of semicircular arches, adorned with zigzag mouldings; and in the gable point above it are five lancet-headed windows, side by side. The lower parts of the towers are very plain and massive, with small loop lights and semicircular arches. The upper portions are adorned with arcades of pointed and semicircular arches, some of which are pierced, and form windows. The present parapet and pinnacles are modern, and agree with nothing else in any part of the Cathedral. In a line with the west front to the south is the dormitory. The first story of this building contains the treasury, song school, and other ancient offices. The second story is for the dormitory itself. The small windows lighted the several cells, and the larger ones above gave light in general to the gallery, which runs between the cells on this side, and those on that side next the cloisters, which are immediately behind the dormitory. Still more to the south, and adjoining the cloisters and the dormitory, is the ancient kitchen of the monastery, now the kitchen of the deanery, with its ancient offices.

The south side of the Cathedral is entirely concealed by the cloisters and houses of the dean and prebendaries.

The east end of this Cathedral is totally unlike any other in the kingdom; it presents a façade of much greater extent than that of the west front. This is called the Chapel of the Nine Altars, from its having contained, and perhaps from its having

been originally constructed to contain, that number of altars. It is equally uncommon in its form, and beautiful in its architecture, and may be considered as a sort of second or higher transept, or rather in the shape of one, for there is nothing beyond it. The east front of it is divided into seven compartments, by larger and smaller buttresses, the middle one being nearly double the size of the others, and corresponding with the body of the choir in breadth, contains three narrow pointed windows in each story, and the others one in each, the front being divided into two stories. The middle division is flanked by large buttresses terminated by conical pinnacles, and the two extremities of the front by elegant turrets with massive bases of plain masonry. The centre compartment is terminated by a pediment or gable point, in which is a large catherine-wheel window, and it is much to be regretted that the original mullions have been destroyed and modern ones introduced, which belong to no style of architecture whatever.

The north front of this Cathedral is well seen from the open space before it, and is very imposing. It has, however, like the west front, undergone the operation of being new faced, and much mischief has been done by modernizing the turrets of the Nine Altar chapel, the transept, those of the porch, and the porch itself. This side of the choir, however, and its aisle are original, except that in the clerestory the semi-circular windows have had mullions and tracery of the pointed style inserted, as have also those of the aisle; and in these the form of the arch has been made to correspond also with that style. Beneath these windows is a beautiful range of Norman arches resting on columns, the buttresses between the windows are broad but project very little, there is hardly any parapet, and that of the clerestory is quite plain, and rests on a corbel table. The north end of the transept and its eastern aisle have each a large window of decorated character inserted in the original wall, beneath them the same beautiful arcade is continued. The tracery in the great window of the transept is good, but eclipsed by that of earlier date in the magnificent window of this end of the chapel of the Nine Altars. The gable point of the transept is adorned with a sort of net work in relief very common in Norman buildings, beneath which is an arcade of intersecting semi-circular arches. That of the latter has an open arcade of trefoiled arches,

resting on short columns, and another above not open, in which the arches have straight canopies ending in finials. The transept has no aisle to the west. The nave with its clerestory and side aisle are very similar to those of the choir already described, but more regular and of much greater extent. The porch occupies the second division of the nave from the west end externally, but internally the third; the door has a semicircular head of some depth, the several mouldings of which it consists resting on cylindrical columns. This side of the west tower is similar in its architectural features to the west front of it, the north side of the galilee (which rises by a succession of buttresses from the precipitous face of the rock and affords considerable support to the lower part of the western towers) has been already described, with the rest of that interesting portion of this superb cathedral. Above all rises in proud magnificence the central tower, which still retains its original appearance. By its detail it appears to have been erected about the close of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, its form is particularly beautiful.

INTERIOR.

Entering by the north porch and crossing the north aisle, the south side of the nave, and indeed its whole extent, presents itself to view. The effect of it cannot be better described than in Dr. Johnson's own words, who, after viewing this Cathedral both externally and internally, pronounced it to be remarkable chiefly for "rocky solidity, and indeterminate duration."

What the Poet has said of Lindisfarne Abbey Church, is also equally applicable to this Cathedral, only that instead of the word Saxon, he should have said Norman, as there is nothing of the former age in either building:—

> "In Saxon strength that abbey frowned,
> With massive arches broad and round
> That rose alternate row and row,
> On ponderous columns short and low."

The plan of this vast nave is singular; it is divided into five principal compartments by four enormous piers, relieved a little by many semicylindrical shafts, which adorn the face of them. The

two first compartments westward contain one arch each, semicircular, adorned with zigzag, billet, and other Norman mouldings; the others have two arches in each, adorned in the same manner, except the two last towards the east, which have their mouldings plain and bordering on those of the early English style. The triforium is nearly the same throughout the whole length of the nave, as is also the clerestory. The former consists of a series of large semicircular arches adorned like the great arches of the nave, and resting on short cylindrical columns engaged, beneath which are two smaller arches of the same form, resting on an isolated column of the same style. The latter has semicircular arches resting on the like columns, though the windows have been altered, as already stated; above and below the triforium is a plain string course. In the larger compartments of the nave the arches are partly supported by the piers on each side, and partly by huge cylindrical columns of vast diameter, with very plain bases and capitals; the first of these towards the west is fluted in a rude manner, the next has rows of zigzags cut into the surface horizontally from top to bottom; the third has all over it the net work ornament in bold relief. The two sides of the nave are nearly alike; the aisles on both sides have an elegant arcade of intersecting semicircular arches running all along beneath the windows.

The transept is similar to the nave in style of architecture; the tower is open as high as the top of the lower windows of it, which admit a flood of light into this part of the church, and is there elegantly vaulted with stone. The vaulting of the nave and transept is very similar, the ribs have the zigzag moulding, and the whole has a rude and heavy appearance.

The organ screen, dividing the transept from the choir, is modern, as are also the stalls for the dean, prebendaries and inferior members of the church; they were probably erected at the restoration, and though they will not bear a close inspection the effect is not bad as a whole. The piers, columns, arches, triforium, clerestory and vaulting of the choir, as well as its side aisles are very similar to those of the nave. The bishop's throne and the high altar screen are the glory of this choir, the former is stately and magnificent as well as elegant and beautiful; the latter may without fear of contradiction be pronounced the most superb thing

of the kind in the kingdom. It was given by John Lord Neville, son of Ralph Neville, two of the great heroes of the battle of Neville's Cross, it was executed in London and sent here by sea, it was almost a year in putting up, and the work was finished in 1380. The throne was most probably erected about the same time, as it is very similar in design and in detail. The pavement of the choir is about eight feet above the level of that of the chapel of the Nine Altars, and the descent into it is by steps from the aisles of the choir. The south end of this chapel is very different from the north, whose noble window has been already described, it is, however, scarcely less beautiful, and is more conformable to the general design of the chapel; the tracery in the original windows was probably inserted at the time when the central tower was built. The chapel called the Feretory of St. Cuthbert, in which his shrine was formerly placed, projects far into this beautiful portion of the Cathedral, and greatly injures the effect of it: it occupies a space equal in breadth to the choir, and is set at the back of the high altar screen; its base is on a level with the pavement of the choir, and it is surrounded by an open screen of revived Italian architecture.

The centre division of the eastern side of the Nine Altar chapel contained the altars of St. Cuthbert and venerable Bede, as well as those of St. Oswald and St. Lawrence on one side of it, and St. Martin and St. Edmund on the other. This division is of the same breadth with the choir, and equal in size to three of the others; which all had an altar, three on each side the great division, making up the number nine. The Church of Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, has a chapel beyond the choir, similar to this in situation and form. It is in this chapel that the members of the university assemble for morning prayers. Durham Cathedral has no crypt nor any ancient monuments of any great magnificence; there are some grave-stones of bishops, the tombs of Ralph Lord Neville and his son John, and that of Bishop Hatfield underneath his throne; and in the galilee is an altar tomb which once supported the shrine of Venerable Bede. The font is remarkable for its canopy, which is octagonal, and though modernised, has much of its original work remaining. It rises to a great height, and is composed of a multitude of smaller canopies and pinnacles, richly crocketed and set one above another. The balus-

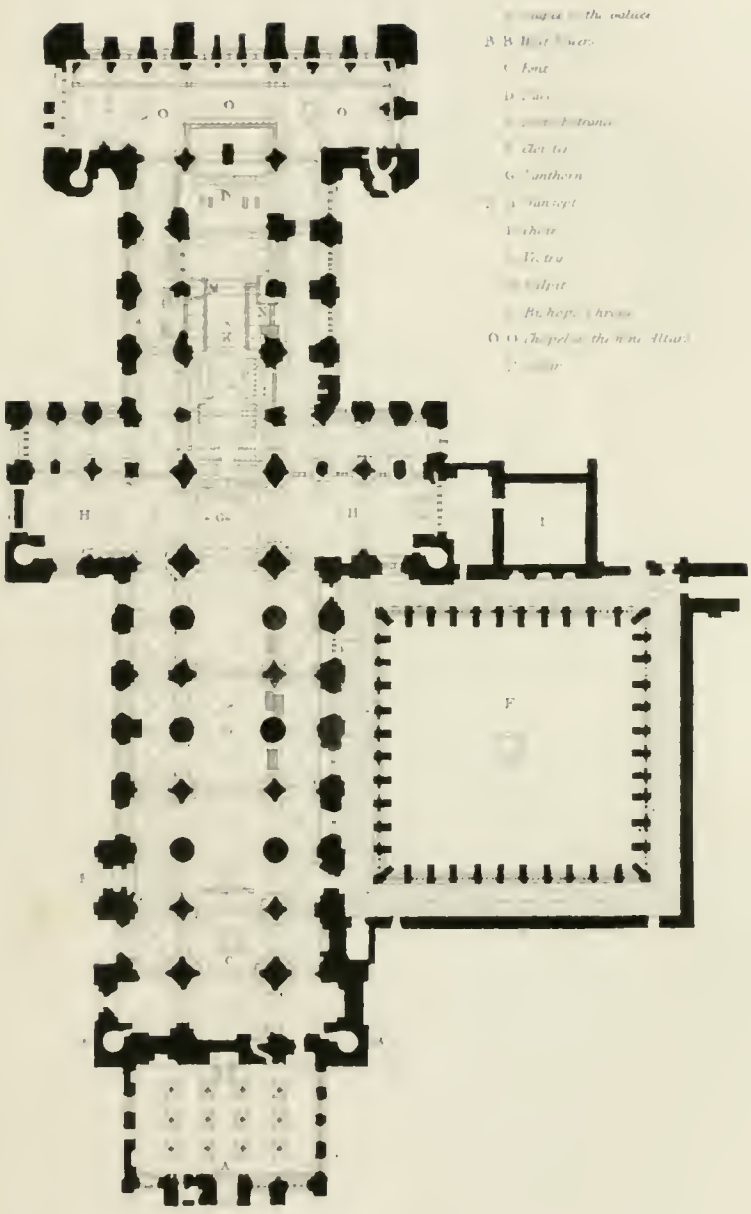
trade around the font itself is mean and incongruous to the last degree.

The cloisters are on the south side of the nave, and are ceiled with wood, flat, and in square compartments. The windows and detail are all of the perpendicular period; in the centre of the square formed by the four walks of the cloister, are the remains of the laver or conduit, once a beautiful octangular structure. The dimensions of this Cathedral are as follows:—Extreme internal length from east to west, including the chapel of the Nine Altars and galilee, 510 feet; of the transept, from north to south, 170 feet; of Nine Alars chapel, in the same direction, 135 feet; breadth of nave and its aisles, 80; of the choir with ditto, the same; breadth of transept, with its aisle, 62 feet; height of nave and choir, 69 feet 6 inches; of the western towers, 138 feet, and of the great central tower, 214 feet.

This Cathedral was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, but King Henry VIII. named it the Cathedral Church of Christ and the blessed Virgin, upon his refounding and amply endowing it for a dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve minor canons, sixteen singing men, ten choristers, two masters of the grammar school, eighteen scholars, a divinity reader, eight almsmen, and other inferior officers and servants, to the number altogether of ninety-one. It will in future have a dean and only four prebendaries. When the university of Durham was founded the dean and chapter gave up property to the amount of nearly £3000 per annum for its support.

The old diocese of Durham contained the whole county of Durham, and all Northumberland, except a district called Hexhamshire, which was in the diocese of York, but this is now added to the diocese of Durham, and Alston in Cumberland, and Crayke in Yorkshire, taken from it. In all other respects the new diocese is the same with the old. There are two archdeacons in this diocese, those of Durham and Northumberland. The bishoprick was valued in the time of Henry VIII., at £3,138 : 9 : 8*d.* per annum in the whole, and £2,821 : 1 :5*d.* in the clear; but the late bishop returned it as being worth £21,991 in the whole, and £19,066 per annum in the clear. Of this sum, however, the present, and all future bishops of this see, are to enjoy only £10,000 per annum.

So much of the allotted space has been already taken up by an



account of the origin of this see, and the description of its magnificent cathedral, that very little remains for the notice of the more eminent bishops. Of the earlier ones, and especially of St. Cuthbert, it was necessary to give some account in tracing the history of the see.

Richard Poor, the famous architect of Salisbury Cathedral, was translated from that See to this, and held it from 1228 to 1237, when he died. From some similarity in its style, he is supposed to have been the author of the design, if not the builder of the chapel of the Nine Altars.

Richard Kellow, elected in 1311, is said to have carried with him, to the Palatine throne, the piety and humility of the cloister. His public conduct was marked by a steady sense of duty: inflexible in the distribution of justice, his meanest vassal shared his equal protection. Neither wealth nor rank could screen a criminal from punishment; and the proudest baron of the bishoprick was once obliged to submit to the public penance imposed by a humble ecclesiastic, who, without forgetting the duties of his station, retained all the simplicity of his former habits.

Richard Fox, elected in 1494, and translated to Winchester in 1501, was the founder of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford. He was afflicted with blindness for many years before his death; but, under the pressure of age and infirmity, his spirit remained unbroken. When Cardinal Wolsey wished him to resign his bishoprick, he replied, that though he could no longer distinguish black from white, yet could he discriminate right from wrong, truth from falsehood, and could well discern the malice of an ungrateful man. He warned the proud favourite to beware lest ambition should render him blind to his approaching ruin; bade him attend closer to the king's business, and leave Winchester to her bishop. The aged prelate died in 1528, and was buried in his own chapel, in Winchester Cathedral, where his tomb still exhibits an exquisite specimen of the latest style of pointed architecture. Cardinal Wolsey himself was bishop of this See for six years, and at the same time archbishop of York, but on the death of Bishop Fox he resigned it, and took the see of Winchester instead, holding it with that of York; but he never once visited the diocese of Durham during the whole time that he held the see.

The last prelate before the Reformation was Cuthbert Tunstall, who when at Brussels with Sir Thomas More, on an embassy to the Emperor Charles V., gained the acquaintance and friendship of the famous Erasmus, and lodged with him under the same roof, on his return to England in 1519, he was made dean of Salisbury, and in the same year went again abroad on an embassy to the diet of the empire, at Worms. In 1522 his services were rewarded with the bishoprick of London, and he was soon after made keeper of the Great Seal. In 1525, he was sent with Sir Richard Wingfield into Spain, to solicit the release of Francis, king of France, captured at Pavia. In 1527, he accompanied Wolsey on his magnificent embassy to France; and in 1529, was again one of the ambassadors from England at the conclusion of the treaty of Cambray, and in the same year was translated from the see of London to that of Durham. During the whole reign of Mary he resided almost constantly in his diocese, where his influence was successfully exerted in screening the unhappy objects of persecution from unchristian condemnation and a most cruel death. During the heat of the persecution Russell, a reformed preacher was brought before the bishop, at Auckland, charged with opinions which if acknowledged must have proved fatal to him, and which Tunstall knew he would not deny. "Hitherto," said the bishop, "we have had a good report among our neighbours, I pray you bring not this man's blood upon my head;" and immediately dismissed him unexamined. On the accession of Elizabeth he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and was deprived of his bishopriek on the 5th of July, 1559, and died on the 18th of November following; and was buried at Lambeth, where he had been held in an easy restraint since his deprivation under the care of Archbishop Parker.

Of all the prelates which have filled the See of Durham since the reformation, Thomas Morton, elected in 1632, shines most conspicuously as a chief pastor of the English Church. He was of St. John's College, Cambrige, and resided there after he had taken priests' orders, without any cure of souls, for five years, being all that time an university lecturer. His conduct during the plague at York (to which place he was summoned by Lord Sheffield to hold a public disputation with two eminent Romish recusants,) was most admirable. The poorer sort being removed to the pest-house, he visited them

frequently to instruct and comfort them, and pray for them and with them; and to make his coming more acceptable, he carried usually a sack of provisions with him for those that wanted it; and because, says Barwick, he would have no man to run any hazard thereby but himself, he seldom suffered any of his servants to come near him, but saddled and unsaddled his own horse, and had a private door made on purpose into his own house and chambers. It is scarcely possible, says Mr. Surtees, to speak in adequate terms of Bishop Moreton's prudence, generosity, and moderation in exercising the rights and employing the revenues of his opulent see. Temperate, or even rigidly abstemious himself, he exercised a noble hospitality towards others, and a perpetual charity to poor scholars, strangers, and travellers. He enriched no relative, and never purchased one foot of land nor other temporal possession in all his long life, notwithstanding his plentiful income, but as his revenues increased so were they expended in hospitable, charitable, and other christian uses. A little before the execution of Charles I., he was turned out of his house in London by the soldiers who were placed there in garrison. He, then, for a short time, and at the earnest solicitation of the Earl and Countess of Rutland, resided with them in Exeter-house in the Strand, next with a friend at Flamstead in Hertfordshire, then with another friend at Luton in Bedfordshire, and lastly with Sir Henry Yelverton, at Easton Manduit, in Northamptonshire, where he was treated with all the tenderness and respect which a parent could expect from his children, till he died on the 22nd of September, 1659, in the 95th year of his age; and was buried according to his own desire in the chancel of the parish church there.

The first bishop, after the restoration of the church and monarchy, was John Cosin, D.D., distinguished for steadiness of principle, munificence, and public spirit. The next was the no less munificent Crewe, whose extensive charity will be remembered long after time has drawn a veil over his political tergiversation and courtly meanness. But of all the prelates that ever held this or perhaps any other see in Christendom, none ever possessed such strength of mind, such acuteness and clearness of the reasoning faculty as Bishop Butler. His "Analogy" alone will amply justify this assertion. If any have equalled, none have surpassed him in goodness of heart. During the short time he held the see of Durham

(little more than a year and a half) and in advanced years, he retained the same genuine modesty and native sweetness of disposition which had distinguished him in youth and retirement. It is said, that when engaged in the performance of his ministerial office, a divine animation seemed to pervade his whole manner, and lighted up his pale wan countenance. Bishop Butler was the son of a respectable Protestant dissenter, and was brought up with a view to become a minister of the same persuasion; but while pursuing his theological studies, he became, on the most deliberate conviction, a sincere convert to the Established Church, and that after a patient cautious examination into the points of difference between that church and the non-conformists, to which communion he belonged. This change of sentiment was very disagreeable at first to his father, who called in the assistance of several eminent dissenting ministers to confirm his son in his first principles, but in vain. He then permitted him to go to Oxford, and take orders in the English Church, which may indeed well boast of such a triumph over non-conformity. Bishop Barrington should be next mentioned, as the munificent patron of deserving men; but the church of Durham has never received a more learned, sound, judicious, and orthodox divine among her prelates, than the late Bishop Van Mildert; on whose death in 1836, Edward Maltby, D.D., the present bishop was translated from Chichester, to which see he was appointed in 1831. He is a distinguished scholar, and was a member of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

To the credit of the late bishop, as well as to that of the dean and chapter of Durham, it should be mentioned, that the University recently established in this city, and now incorporated by act of Parliament, owes its origin, endowments, and present flourishing condition to them. Besides the revenues already stated to have been given up by the dean and chapter for the support of the University, the late bishop gave up Durham Castle (situated like the Cathedral, and in a line with it, with its western façade overhanging the river), together with its adjacent grounds, for a residence or college to contain the officers, professors, and other members of this most useful and increasing establishment.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

The city of Carlisle is not indebted for its origin, as many others are, to the Cathedral or any other religious establishment. Some authors attribute it to Luel, a British prince, before the Roman invasion; but this opinion is discarded by others as resting on no certain foundation, who say, with much more reason, that it was a Roman station, built by Severus, about the same time with his famous wall. "That it was a place of consequence in the time of the Romans," says Camden, "appears plainly from the various evidences of antiquity occasionally dug up, and from the frequent mention of it in the writers of those days, and even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots, it retained something of its ancient splendour, and was accounted a city." In the itinerary of Antoninus it is called Lugo-vallo, and this name Dr. Burn imagines to have been formed from the British Llu gyda gwal, signifying the army by the wall. This appellation was, by the Saxons, contracted into Luell and Luall, to which the British Caer, a city, being afterwards prefixed, it became Caer-luell, which by an easy transition has, in more modern times, been changed into Carlisle, though the peasantry of Cumberland still pronounce it according to the more ancient orthography.

Very soon after the Romans quitted the island, Carlisle was laid waste by northern invaders, and remained in a state of desolation, till Egfrid, king of Northumberland, rebuilt it, and surrounded it with a wall, and placing here a college of secular priests, gave it to St. Cuthbert, who visited it in the year 686, and, according to Bede, "was carried by the town's people to see their walls, and a well of admirable workmanship constructed

therein by the Romans. The religious establishment of Carlisle was comprehended within the diocese first of Lindisfarne, then of Chester-le-Street, and afterwards of Durham, from the year before mentioned till the time of Henry I. Tanner says, that "all the ecclesiastical buildings, with the city and adjacent country, were laid waste by the Danes, and continued in that miserable condition for near two hundred years, when the city was rebuilt and fortified by King William Rufus, and Walter, a Norman priest (being made by that king governor of the city) began a monastery to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was finished and endowed by King Henry I., who placed regular canons therein; and when he had established the bishop's see here, made this church a Cathedral: but it is observable that this was the only episcopal chapter in England of the order of St. Austin." Athelwold, chaplain and confessor to Henry I., was by that monarch appointed the first prior of Carlisle; "but," adds Dr. Burn, "being hindered by the tumults and troubles of his time, he could not perfect all things before the thirty-third year of his reign, and then, by the counsel of the prior Athelwold, he erected a bishop's see at Carlisle, and made the said prior first bishop of it, whom the archbishop of York (named Thurstan), did consecrate in that year." "The see was erected," says Willis, who quotes Anglia Sacra, "April 11, 1133, and Athelwold consecrated at York on the 14th of May, in the same year." Carlisle, therefore, is not one of the ancient sees of England; it was taken out of Durham; and "the cause," says Hutchinson, "alleged for dismembering Carlisle, and constituting there a separate see, was on account of the distance from Durham, then the residence of the bishop of the whole of that extensive diocese, and the consequent delays of episcopal duties." Camden says, "the monks of Durham looked upon this act of the sovereign, as a grievous infringement of their ancient rights and privileges, but from the abject disposition of mind peculiar to that age, they avoided pointing the accusation where it was due, and alleged, that when Ralph, bishop of Durham was banished, and the church had none to protect it, certain bishops joined Carlisle and Teviotdale to their diocese."

Such is the origin of the see of Carlisle, erected thirty-two

years after the foundation of the priory. The situation of this city is extremely fine, standing on a gently rising ground, in the midst of extensive and fertile meadows, terminated by distant mountains, and watered by the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peteril. The two former of these rivers flow on different sides of the city, and form the ground-plot, on which it is built, into a kind of peninsula, while their banks and contiguous meadows afford a variety of pleasant walks to the inhabitants. In high floods, in the winter season, the low lands are sometimes inundated, and the city at those times appears like an island rising from the midst of a vast lake.

The records respecting the building of the present Cathedral are very scanty, and the dates of the various portions of it which remain, must be decided more from their style and detail than authentic documents. When entire, this Cathedral must have been a noble and magnificent edifice; but, alas! the puritans of Cromwell's days destroyed the greatest part of the nave, in order to erect guard-houses and batteries with the materials. The transept, together with what remains of the nave, is evidently coeval with the foundation of the priory church, and the work, therefore, of Walter and Henry I. The choir and its aisles are in a totally different style of architecture: Camden says, it was built by contributions, about the year 1350; which agrees very well with its form and detail. In the reign of Henry II. the city was laid waste by the Scots, and the public records burnt, which were, according to the custom of those times, kept in the Cathedral, or at least were in the custody of the clergy belonging to it, and therefore in some part of the conventual buildings adjoining the Cathedral; and it is said, in the year 1292, an accidental fire consumed the church, with half of the city, to the number of 1,300 houses, as far as the north gate. In this fire, however, the nave could not have been much injured, as it preserved its pristine appearance and form down to the time of the civil wars of the 17th century. The choir probably suffered a good deal at that time, insomuch that it was deemed right to take it down and rebuild it as soon as a sufficient sum could be raised for the purpose. Indulgences were accordingly issued, the most effectual means of raising money for such objects in those

days; they were of forty day's duration for all such who should by money, materials, or labour, contribute to this pious work: and the bishop's register abounds with letters patent, and orders for the purpose. Camden says the belfry (meaning probably the central tower) was raised, and the bells placed in it, at the charge of William de Strickland, bishop, in the year 1401. Hutchinson says, that several portions of this sacred edifice were enlarged or improved by Prior Gondibour in 1484, and judges so from the initial letters of his name appearing in those portions. Prior Senhouse, he says, repaired the square tower about 1507; judging again from sentences inscribed on the beams in the middle room of it, containing a moral maxim often used by him, "Lothe to offend." The door on the south side of the choir, with its ornaments, the same author says, was the work of Prior Haythwaite, about the year 1480, his name having been seen on the back of it; and the opposite door, with its ornaments, is supposed to have been erected by Prior Senhouse, about the year 1500, from the sentence inscribed thereon, *Vulnera quinque Dei, sint medicina mei*, which was that prior's common adage. The tabernacle work of the choir, he adds, was done at the expense of Bishop Strickland, before mentioned. The chapter-house and cloisters stood on the south side of the Cathedral, but were destroyed during the civil wars. Part of the dormitory is yet remaining. The refectory is now used as the chapter-house. It is not known when, or by whom, these buildings were erected. Though this church has been despoiled of its fair proportions by the misapplied zeal of the puritans, it is still an imposing and interesting object on every approach to Carlisle, especially from the north-east, where it is seen crowning the whole city, rising far above the highest buildings which surround it, backed by a graceful line of hilly country; while the fore-ground of the picture consists of rich meadow and river scenery, rendered still more picturesque by two handsome stone bridges of many arches.

EXTERIOR.

Beginning as usual with the west front, the visitor of Carlisle Cathedral looks for it in vain; it is gone, and with it 92 feet

of the nave, the remaining portion being only 43 feet in length: the opening made by the destruction of so much of the nave and its aisles was afterwards closed up with a plain wall, supported by very ugly sloping buttresses. What remains of the nave, side aisles, and clerestory, is very plain, and of the original work: the windows are of one light, round-headed, and those of the clerestory stopped up. The north wing of the transept has a small round-headed door in the west wall of it, which is plain solid masonry, and has a large inserted window of three lights, and of late decorated character. The north face of the transept has a much larger window inserted, and of still later date, of six lights, and tracery of perpendicular character; it occupies the whole space, which is flanked by double buttresses at the angles, above which to the west rises an octagonal turret; the wall is a straight line at top, and without a parapet. The east wall of this wing of the transept is quite plain, except that there are three parallel string courses upon it about midway, horizontally disposed, a few feet from each other.

The north side of the choir, with its aisle and clerestory, next presents itself to view; the parapet of both is perfectly plain; the windows of the aisle are of various forms, some narrow and highly pointed, of one light, and three together; others wide, of many lights, and much good tracery within the arch; the buttresses between the windows are perfectly plain, do not project far, and their pointed heads only rise above the parapet. The clerestory has no buttresses; the windows are in clusters of three together; the centre one, of three lights, rises higher than those on each side of it, which are of one light only, the middle ones also contain some elegant tracery. The east end of the choir, with its aisles, is rich and magnificent, though by no means uniform; the east face of the north aisle is straight at top, and has an enriched parapet, it is flanked with a double buttress at the angle, and an octagonal turret engaged rising above, the window is large and contains good decorated tracery; the east face of the south aisle has a plain sloping top, with a window similar to that just described, and is flanked by a double buttress at the angle, surmounted by lofty crocketted pinnacles. The east face of the choir itself is lofty and well-proportioned, and contains a window,

perhaps the most superb in England—it has nine lights, and is filled at top with tracery of the most rich and elegant design; above this is another, in the form of a triangle, whose sides are curved, which is also filled with tracery of the like description; above this is the gable point, surmounted with a cross, there is no parapet, but an enriched cornice instead, upon which was once a series of crosses which formed a sort of open parapet, these being much broken, were taken away instead of being restored. The whole is flanked on each side by gigantic buttresses, enriched with croketted canopies, niches, and statues, and terminated by lofty crocketted pinnacles, almost deserving the name of spires. On the south side of the choir the clerestory is, in all respects, the same as on the north side, already described. In the aisle a little difference is observable: the windows are all original, except those in the first and third compartment from the east end, which are of later date and decorated character, that in the third compartment is much larger than the other, and the string course or corbel table under the parapet has been made to assume the form of a gable point, to make room for the head of the window; the other windows are in clusters of three each, long, narrow, and of one light. From the fifth compartment from the east end projects a chapel, small and low, now used as a vestry. To the east wall of the south wing of the transept is appended another chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, to the east it has a treble window like some of those in the aisles of the choir, but all inclosed within one arch formed by a pointed dripstone, the parapet is plain, and the whole has the appearance of an aisle to the transept. The clerestory of this wing of the transept is like that of the nave, and its round-headed windows, two in number, are stopped up. The south face of the transept is very plain, with windows irregularly placed, small and various in their forms; there is also an octagonal turret rising out of the buttress at the angle of St. Catherine's chapel which forms part of the south front of the transept.

The tower is perhaps the worst feature of this Cathedral, it rises only one story above the ridge of the choir roof, but two above those of the transept and nave. In the lower story are two windows of two lights each, and plain tracery; the upper has only one in each face of the tower of three lights, and plain tracery; the whole

surmounted with an embattled parapet very plain; and at the north-east angle is placed a turret which rises a little above the battlements.

INTERIOR.

The only part of the nave which now remains is shut out from the transept and filled with pews, and is the parish church of St. Mary, as the entire nave had formerly been, and divine service is regularly performed in it. Much as the destruction of this part of the Cathedral is to be regretted, had it remained to this day, fitted up in this manner for a parish church, all its effect must have been destroyed; but in that case there would have been a hope that, in these days of knowledge and good taste in such matters, the unsightly incumbrances would have been removed, and the nave restored to its original state, though it might have been at the expense of a new church for the parish of St. Mary. Such hope, however, can have no place now in the breast of the most sanguine and devoted admirer of Cathedral churches. The arches of this part of the Cathedral are semicircular, with a few simple mouldings of early English character, the columns which support them, four in number, two on each side, are extremely massive, the height of them being only fourteen feet two inches, while their circumference is seventeen feet and a half. The triforium and clerestory are concealed by a flat ceiling of wood and plaster in square panels.

There are two entrances into the transept; one in the south and the other in the north wing; here the arches are all semicircular, but having no side aisles there are no columns or piers except those which support the central tower; this portion of the Cathedral is heavy and disproportioned; it is vaulted or ceiled with wood in square compartments, and has been painted with various colours and devices, something like what is still to be seen in the nave of Peterborough Cathedral, probably this nave was ceiled in the same way, as the choir certainly was down to a late period.

The choir is entered by an arch doorway in the centre of the organ screen, which is here inserted between the two eastern piers which support the tower. The aisles of the choir are entered by

arches in the transept wall. The first view of the choir itself gives the beholder quite another idea of this Cathedral, passing from the poor remains of the nave, deformed with pews, and reduced in height by a flat ceiling descending nearly to the great arches, he passes into a transept unusually narrow, and is next ushered into one of the very finest choirs in England—spacious, lofty, well-proportioned, and in all its detail rich and elegant. The columns are clustered, and have beautiful sculptured capitals of leaves and flowers. The arches are highly pointed, and adorned with a great variety of elegant mouldings, among others, that graceful one so common to this age of the pointed style, which resembles a flower of four petals turned back towards its stem. The triforium is low, composed of three pointed arches of equal height side by side in each compartment, with a good string course above and below. The clerestory is lofty, having also three pointed arches side by side corresponding with the windows, which are seen through them, and have been already described. Beneath the windows is a gallery pierced with quatrefoils. The vaulting is modern, and composed of plaster only to imitate stone, it is of simple design, and the effect is better than might be expected, when it is remembered that it was done at a time when this style of architecture was neither understood nor appreciated. The original ceiling was of wood, similar to that still visible in the transept; this from time and neglect became very ruinous, and on examination it was found to be too far gone to be repaired. In the year 1764 it was agreed to take it down and put up the present plaster vaulting in its place. The stalls for the dean and chapter, and other members of the Cathedral establishment, are exceedingly rich and well executed, a multitude of foliated canopies, and sculptured pendants, together with a grove of crocketted pinnacles rising above all, create a glitter of effect which forcibly attracts the notice of almost every visitor. But the chief glory of this choir is the great east window, which nearly occupies the whole east end. Upon the whole, this window is deemed by many to be the very finest in England. It is beautifully proportioned, divided by upright mullions into nine lights, and the upper part filled with tracery of the very best design and execution. Too much cannot be said in commendation of this magnificent window. The admirer

of this period, of the pointed style in particular, will dwell upon it with delight, and quit it with regret.

The bishop's throne, although it cannot vie with those of Exeter and Durham, is yet not without some merit. In the chapel of St. Catherine there is nothing worthy of remark; it was founded by John de Capella, a citizen of Carlisle, who endowed it with houses in that city, and lands, and rent charges. The exact date of the foundation is not known. The chapter house and cloisters stood on the south side of the Cathedral, but were taken down for their materials during the civil wars, probably erected when the choir was rebuilt, and if so, their destruction cannot be too much regretted. Part of the dormitory is yet remaining, and the refectory, which is now used as a chapter-house, is a building of good proportions, and, from the style of its architecture, seems to have been erected about the time of Richard II.

Many of the bishops of Carlisle have been interred in the Cathedral, but it is uncertain to which of them the few ancient monuments remaining were erected. In the middle of the choir on the pavement is a very fine brass monument to the memory of Bishop Bell. Under a triple canopy, adorned with crockets, pinnacles, and pendants, is the figure of the bishop in his pontificals, with a crozier in one hand and an open book in the other, and over his head a motto in a brass fillet, and an inscription on a brass margin, within which the whole is inclosed. Bishop Henry Robinson was also buried in this Cathedral, and there is this remarkable entry in the parish register of Dalston, that he died at Rose Castle (which is the episcopal palace) on the 19th day of June, 1616, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and was buried in this Cathedral the same evening about eleven o'clock, from which it is concluded that he died of the plague. In taking down the old hangings and ornaments of the high altar, says Hutchinson, to make the late repairs, at the north corner was discovered a brass plate finely engraven, which had been put up to his memory. The bishop is there represented in his pontificals, kneeling, with one hand supporting a crozier, while in the other is a lighted candle and a cord, to which three dogs are attached, who appear guarding an equal number of sheepfolds from the attack of wolves. Below the candle is a group of figures, bearing

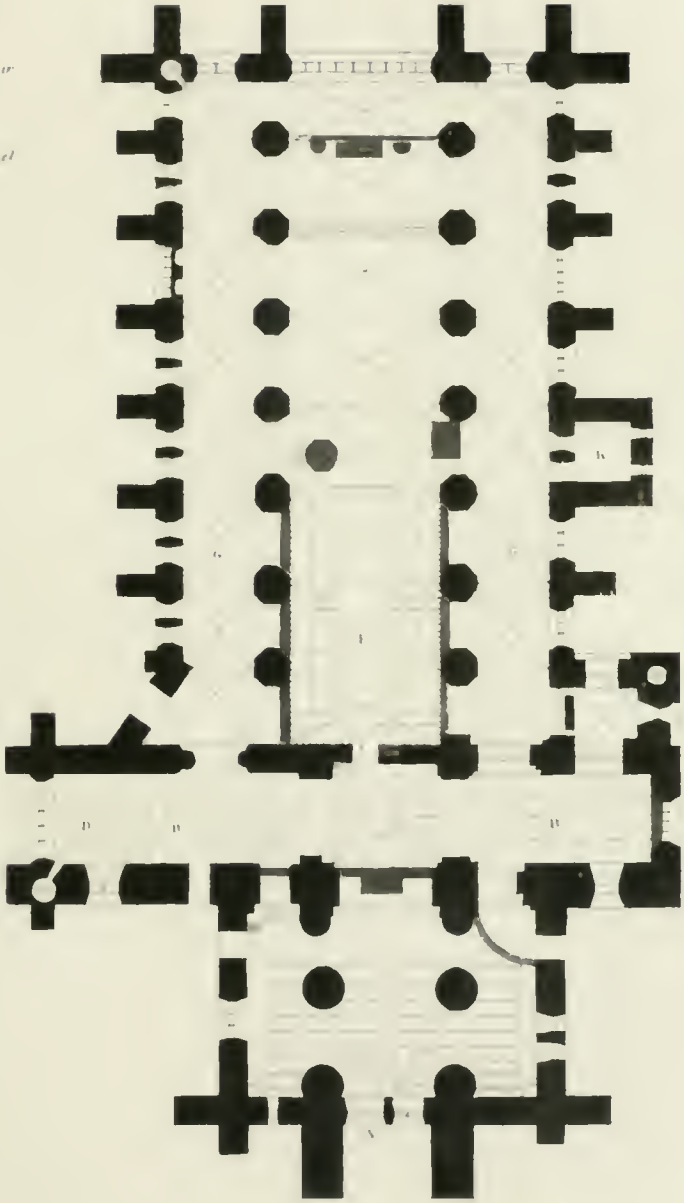
implements of agriculture and peaceful industry; near their feet is a wolf playing with a lamb, and various warlike instruments scattered and broken. Each part is accompanied with appropriate sentences in the learned languages, chiefly taken from Scripture. Behind the bishop is a quadrangular building inclosing an open court, and doubtless intended to represent Queen's College, Oxford, which he had so much benefitted. On it are the words, *Invenit destructum, reliquit extructum et instructum.* Above this building is the delineation of a Cathedral, over the entrance is inscribed, *Intravit per ostium;* on a label across the entrance is, *Permansit fidelis;* and below on the steps, under a group of figures, one of whom is kneeling and receiving a benediction, are the words *Recessit beatus.* Near the top of the plate is the angel of the Lord bearing a label, inscribed Τοις Επισκοποις. Above are the words, *Erunt pastores in eadem regione exeubantes et agentes vigilias noctis super gregem suam.* At the bottom is a Latin inscription, stating that he was a most careful provost of Queen's College, and afterwards a most watchful bishop of this diocese for thirteen years; that on the thirteenth of the calends of July, in the year from the delivery of the Virgin 1616, and of his age sixty-four, he devoutly resigned his spirit to the Lord; and that Bernard Robinson, his brother and heir, set up this memorial as a testimony of his love. Beneath are the following lines:

Non sibi, sed patriæ, præluxit Lampadis instar,
Deperdens oleum, non operam Ille suam:
In minimis fide servo, majoribus apto,
Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur.

Of other, and more modern monuments, there are none that deserve particular notice. This Cathedral has no crypt; its dimensions are as follows—length of the choir 137 feet; of the transept 124: breadth of the choir and its aisles 71 feet, of the transept 28. Height of the choir from the pavement to the centre of the vaulting 75 feet; of the tower to the top of the parapet 127 feet.

It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but Henry VIII., after dissolving the priory and erecting a new foundation, called it the church of the Holy and undivided Trinity, and placed therein a

A West Entrance
B B Transept
C Entrance to the Choir
D Consistory court
E Choir
F St Catherines Chapel
G G Aisles of the Choir
H Pulpit
I Bishops Throne
K Vestry



dean, four canons or prebendaries, eight minor canons, a sub-deacon, four lay clerks or singing-men, a master of grammar, six choristers, a master of the choristers, six alms-men, one verger, and two sextons; and granted them the site of the priory, and the greatest part of the revenues of it.

The late act will not interfere with this establishment, except that the eight minor canons will be done away with, the sub-deacon's place has not been filled for many years.

The old diocese of Carlisle consisted of the better half of Cumberland and Westmoreland, under the government of one archdeacon, viz. of Carlisle; the new arrangement was that the sees of Carlisle and Sodor and Man should be united, and the Isle of Man added to the diocese, but after a strong remonstrance and petition on the part of the Manks clergy, the commissioners gave up the plan. The new diocese now consists of all the old, together with those parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which were in the diocese of Chester, of the deanery of Furness and Cartmel in the county of Lancaster, and of the parish of Ulverston in the diocese of Durham. A second archdeaconry has also been created viz. that of Westmoreland.

The revenues of the bishoprick were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £577 in the whole, and £531:4:11*d.* clear per annum; and the present bishop returned it to the commissioners to be worth £2,585 in the whole, and £2,213 in the clear per annum.

After the death of the first bishop of this see, it remained vacant for several years, and was so poor that when Henry II. offered to augment the income with three hundred marks out of the churches of Bambrough and Scarbrough, with the chapel of Tickhill and two manors adjacent to Carlisle, Paulinus de Leeds, to whom it was tendered, refused to accept it even with these augmentations, which may be attributed perhaps to the unsettled state of the country, and the insubordination of the chapter, who elected a person of the name of Bernard in opposition both to the king and pope, who remained bishop of Carlisle till his death, which happened in the year 1186; the date of his election is not known, but in 1169 he dedicated the church of St. Mary Magdalene of Lanercost. Of the succeeding bishops nothing should be said (as nothing good can be, if history be true) till Roger Whelpdale the seventeenth bishop of

Carlisle, who was elected in 1419; he was of a Cumberland family, and is allowed by all writers to have been a man of great learning for those times; he was educated in Baliol College Oxford, and afterwards removed to Queen's College, of which he became provost. He was a studious man, not very active as bishop either in church or state; he wrote a Book *de Invocato Deo*, and several mathematical and logical tracts. He died in January, 1422, and by his will disposed of all he had to pious and charitable uses. He was succeeded by William Barrow, who was chancellor of the University of Oxford, and was one of the English prelates who protested against the great Cardinal Beaufort's appearing at Windsor on St. George's day, as prelate of the garter in right of his bishoprick of Winchester. Marmaduke Lumley succeeded Bishop Barrow, of the noble family of the Barons Lumley of the palatinate of Durham; he was a great and good man, and found it difficult to keep up the dignity of his station, from the great losses he sustained by the almost daily incursions of the Scots. His successor was Nicholas Close, chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and reputed to be the architect of King's College chapel. He was afterwards translated to Lichfield.

Edward Storey, the twenty-fourth bishop of Carlisle was elected in the year 1468. It is stated in Hutchinson, that he was a man of a liberal and benevolent spirit. He bestowed considerable possessions on Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was a great benefactor to the church of Ely. He founded a free school at Chichester, and increased the revenue of that see, and augmented the revenues of the dean and chapter; he also built the Market Cross there, and gave lands for its perpetual repairs and maintenance. At Carlisle he left but few marks behind of his liberality, being translated to Chichester in the year 1477.

John Kyte, the twenty-ninth bishop of this see, was a man of great ability and learning, he was the creature of Cardinal Wolsey, and though in the matter of the divorce of Queen Catherine he yielded to the king's wishes, and continued to be a corrupt time-server, yet he has the merit of not deserting his great benefactor in his severe reverse of fortune, and the cardinal received all his support from the bishop's hands. He had been archbishop of Armagh, but resigned it on being admitted to the bishopriek of Carlisle, and took

at the same time the title of archbishop of Thebes. He was elected in 1521, and died in 1537, and was buried at Stepney. He was succeeded by Robert Aldridge, elected the same year, an eminent orator and poet, the friend of Leland, who speaks in the highest terms of praise both of the bishop and his performances. Erasmus calls him, in one of his epistles, *blandæ eloquentiæ juvenis*, but as he outlived many great changes both in church and state, and kept all his appointments, his character must suffer considerably in the estimation of all who read the history of his life.

Owen Oglethorp, who succeeded the last-mentioned prelate, was inconsistent in his public conduct, and is mentioned here only on account of his having been prevailed upon to crown Queen Elizabeth, when all the other bishops refused to do so. The see of Canterbury was then vacant, but Heath archbishop of York had also refused. Bishop Oglethorp during the performance of the ceremony, was commanded by the queen not to elevate the host, to prevent the idolatry of the people, and to omit it because she liked it not; some say he obeyed, others that he did not, however this may be, Wood says, "he sore repented him of crowning the queen, all the days of his life, which were for that special cause both short and wearisome." He was first fined £250 by the council, for not appearing at a public disputation when the queen commanded him, and soon afterwards deprived of his bishoprick.

The most worthy of all the bishops that ever yet filled the see of Carlisle, must next be mentioned—James Usher, "a man," says Nicholson, "of deep erudition, and a zealous Protestant, without bigotry and fanaticism, with which the age was too much tinctured. He was born in Dublin January 4, 1580, and had his education in the college of that university. In 1620 he was promoted to the bishoprick of Meath, and upon Dr. Hampton's death, in 1624, was advanced to the archbishoprick of Armagh, but suffered such great losses in the troubles of Ireland that he was obliged to quit that country, and came to England in the year 1641, when Charles I. granted him the bishoprick of Carlisle in commendam, upon the revenues of which, diminished as they were by the quarterings of the English and Scotch armies, he contrived to support himself till parliament seized on all the episcopal revenues; and then in consideration of his great merits, a pension was granted him of £400

per annum; which however he never received above once or twice at most. He died March 21, 1655, at the house of the countess of Peterborough, at Ryegate in Surrey, aged seventy-five years. Cromwell ordered him a magnificent public funeral in Westminster Abbey, and signed a warrant to the Lords of the Treasury, to pay to Dr. Bernard £200 to defray the expense of it."

On the restoration of the church and kingdom, Richard Stern was elected bishop of this see; he was educated at Cambridge, and took the degree of doctor in divinity, and became master of Jesus College in that university. He was also domestic chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and attended that ill-fated prelate on the scaffold at his execution. He was a prisoner in the Tower with several other persons, upon a complaint made by Cromwell, who was then one of the burgesses of Cambridge, that they had conveyed the college plate for the king's relief to York; from this cause he was dispossessed of his several appointments, and lived in obscurity till the Restoration. In the year 1664 he was translated to York, and died there in 1683. Two almost opposite characters are given of this prelate, perhaps the truth may be between the two. Burnet calls him "a sour ill-tempered man, chiefly studious of measures to enrich his family;" and says, "that he was particularly attached to the court, and servile in adopting the measures then moved in; that he was zealous in the affairs of the duke of York (afterwards James II.) and strongly suspected of Popery." Another account states that he was greatly respected and generally lamented, that "all his clergy commemorate his sweet condescensions, his free communications, faithful counsels, exemplary temperance, cheerful hospitality, and bountiful charity." These two opposite opinions of the same person, prove perhaps how high party spirit ran in those times, and that truth was but a secondary consideration with those who have undertaken to delineate the character of Bishop Stern. On his promotion to the metropolitan see of York—

Edward Rainbow was elected to succeed him. He was born at Bilton, in Lincolnshire, and was the son of the clergyman of that parish. He was educated at Westminster, and became a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; he then left that university and obtained a fellowship in Magdalene College, Cambridge, and was afterwards appointed master of it; but was soon after deprived of

his mastership for refusing to sign a protestation against King Charles I. In 1652, he obtained the living of Chesterfield in Essex; and in 1659, the earl of Warwick presented him to the rectory of Benefield in Northamptonshire. He was restored to his mastership, and made dean of Peterborough soon after the Restoration; and in the year 1662 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He died in March 1684, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried in the parish church of Dalston: and was succeeded by

Thomas Smith, the forty-fourth bishop of Carlisle, a man of great learning, modesty, and humility; he was fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, an excellent tutor, and had many eminent pupils. Whilst the king was resident at Oxford, he was appointed to preach before him in Christ Church Cathedral, and before the parliament in the University church. During the troubles he retired to the North, and lived in great privacy; after the Restoration he was not forgotten as many were, but had one piece of preferment after another, till he was promoted to the see of Carlisle in the year 1684, which he held till his death in 1702, and was buried in this Cathedral.

Charles Lyttelton, the fiftieth bishop of this see, was born at Hagley, in 1714, and was the third son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of that place; he was advanced to this see in 1762, and died at his house, in Clifford Street, London, December 22, 1768, and was buried in the family vault at Hagley. He was a man of great learning, and was made president of the antiquarian society. He was of a mild and generous disposition, a friend to all mankind, and never had an enemy. He was succeeded by Edmund Law, D.D., the son of a clergyman, who held some small preferment in Lancashire. Bishop Law was very successful in his studies at Cambridge, and father of the present venerable bishop of Bath and Wells, the late bishop of Elphin, and the late Lord Ellenborough, many years Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Dr. Law held the see of Carlisle nearly nineteen years: his life was one of incessant reading and thought. He was a man of great softness of manners, and of the mildest and most tranquil disposition: his voice was never raised above its ordinary pitch. His literary labours and merits are too well known to need any particular mention of them in this place. He was of St. John's

College, Cambridge, at first, but after his degree was elected Fellow of Christ's College; and was next appointed Master of St. Peter's College, in the same university, in which he also held the situation of head librarian, as well as that of professor of casuistry. Hutchinson says, the modesty, or rather bashfulness, of his nature, together with an extreme unwillingness to give pain, rendered him sometimes less firm and efficient in the administration of authority than was requisite. He died August 14, 1787, aged eighty-four, and was buried in the Cathedral.

He was succeeded by John Douglas, D.D., a man well known in the literary world, who was afterwards translated to Salisbury, when the Hon. E. V. Vernon was promoted to this see, upon whose translation to the archiepiscopal see of York, Dr. Good enough was appointed, and upon his death, in 1827, Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D., the present prelate, was translated from Rochester, of which see he had been bishop only a few months. He was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he still continues a member, and is the third son of Algernon, first earl of Beverly.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Of all the Roman stations in Britain, Chester seems to have been the most important. It was called Chester *par excellence*, all other stations or chesters had some addition to distinguish them from one another and from this, which was *the* chester, *the* camp, *the* station of stations. What it might have been before the Roman invasion, may be left to the inquiry of those who delight to roam at large in the wide and pleasant regions of conjecture. To those who would rather tread the paths of certainty, it will be sufficient to trace the history of this city no higher than the settlement of the Romans on this spot, of which there can be no doubt. Proofs of this fact are numerous enough in and near the city of Chester, such as pavements, brick work, vessels and coins of Roman workmanship.

It is more, however, in accordance with the object of this work to make inquiry concerning the first introduction of the Christian faith, and first foundation of a religious establishment in this famous city. It is more than probable that the gospel was known here during the greater part of the time that the Romans occupied it; but on their quitting it, and soon after the Saxon invasion, some Christians fled into Wales, and others, it may be feared, adopted the idolatry of their heathen and savage conquerors, and allowed their children to be nurtured in it. Thus all traces of Christianity were lost until the conversion of the Saxons themselves. In Ormerod's "History of Chessire," there is a discourse concerning the foundation and endowment of the abbey of St. Werburgh, in Chester, written by N. N. That author says, "Touching the original foundation of a monastery in this place, there is not anything that I have seen from our historians, or records, which may make a perfect

discovery thereof; but by circumstance I do conclude that Wulpherus, king of the Mercians, who flourished about the year of Christ 660, perceiving his daughter Werburgh much disposed to a religious life, caused her to be veiled, and first built it for her, and such other pious ladies who resolved to dedicate their lives to the service of God therein; for, William of Malmsbury, an ancient author and of great credit, speaking of this devout virgin, saith, that she was buried at Chester, in the monastery there, afterwards re-edified by Earl Hugh. Neither doth the charter of King Edgar import less than that the abbey here was of great antiquity. How long it continued a monastery of nuns (for such they were at first), I cannot take upon me to say, having no certain information thereof from any good authority, but do conclude it was so till towards the Norman conquest, and then it seems that canons secular were placed in their stead, which remained therein till Hugh, earl of Chester, in the sixth year of William Rufus, began the foundation of a new monastery for monks of St. Benedict's order in this place, having procured Anselm, abbot of Bec, to come over into this realm, chiefly for the ordering of that great work, which being accordingly performed, one Richard, a monk of Bec, and chaplain to the said Anselm, was by him first instituted abbot here. Hugh, the pious founder of this great monastery, had such an affection thereto, and so great devotion towards his latter end, that three days before his death he caused himself to be shorn a monk therein, and so departing the world the 6th Cal. of August, 1101, left issue, Richard, who succeeded him in the earldom of Chester, and not only confirmed all his father's grants to this abbey, but added many more himself, as also did many of his successors in the earldom; and thus in great glory, as the greatest ornament of the city and the parts thereabouts, stood this opulent monastery till the 30th of King Henry VIII. his reign, that all the great houses went to wreck, and that by a public instrument the then abbot and his convent surrendered it to the king, who thereupon of the six new bishopricks then made constituted one in this place, designing the buildings of the abbey for the bishop's palace, and the conventual church for his Cathedral, wherein were instituted a dean and secular canons; by which means the ancient title that the bishops of Lichfield and

Coventry, while they resided here (this being within the diocese), had used, became again to be revived."

To this account should be added that which is given by the learned and judicious ecclesiastical antiquary, Bishop Tanner, who says, "Though this city is deservedly famous on account of its antiquity, being unquestionably a colony of the Romans, and the station of one of their legions, yet the building of a Cathedral Church here to the honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the time of King Lucius, must be looked upon as a fiction of later writers. Of not much better authority is the tradition concerning Wulphere (who was the first Christian king of Mercia), his founding here, about the year 670, a nunnery for his daughter Werburgh, and other virgins disposed to lead monastic lives. It is more certain that, before the end of the seventh century, an episcopal see for part of the Mercian dominions was placed in this city. This was some time under different, but for the most part under the same bishops with Lichfield, and to that at length was united; but, after the conquest, Bishop Peter and his successor Robert de Limesay, removing wholly from Lichfield, fixed their residence almost thirty years here at Chester in St. John's Church, where Bishop Peter was buried, till A.D. 1102, when Bishop Robert, taking greater liking to the rich monastery of Coventry, made that one of his Cathedrals and left Chester." With regard to the Benedictine Abbey, Tanner adds, "In this city there was, pretty early in the Saxon times, a religious house, probably a nunnery," and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, whither, as to a place of safety, the remains of St. Werburgh were brought from Hoanburgh, A.D. 875. But this monastery was ruined by the wars or injury of time, and in the reign of King Ethelstan re-edified for secular canons by the noble Elfleda, countess of Mercia; and afterwards it was more amply endowed by the munificence of King Edmund, King Edgar, Earl Leofric, and other benefactors, in honour of the above mentioned royal holy virgin St. Werburgh. In the year 1093, at the instigation of the famous Anselm, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, expelled from hence the seculars, and settled here an abbot and convent of Benedictine monks from Bec in Normandy, in whose possession St. Werburgh's church continued

till the general dissolution of monasteries in England by King Henry VIII., who, anno regni 33, restored the same to a dean and prebendaries, and made this city once more the seat of a bishop, independent of any other see, with a diocese of its own."

As a distinct bishop's see, therefore, Chester can go no higher than the time of Henry VIII., and owes its origin to that monarch.

The abbey, now the Cathedral Church, though of no great magnificence, is an interesting edifice. It is in the form of a cross, but very irregularly so, the south wing of the transept not agreeing at all with the north; the whole fabric is wanting in elevation and dignity, and will bear no comparison with the other Cathedrals of England except those of Rochester, Bristol, and Oxford, to each one of which it is certainly in all respects superior. Its situation is not favourable to its external appearance, being low and crowded by other buildings; nor does the red and crumbling sandstone of which it is built aid the effect of it.

There is nothing about the present Cathedral of Chester to indicate a date anterior to the time of Hugh Lupus; the church which Leofric, earl of Mercia, is recorded to have repaired in the time of Edward the Confessor, has entirely disappeared; and very little of that which was begun by Hugh Lupus in 1093 is now to be seen in its original state. From some very clear and scientific remarks upon the present state of this Cathedral, which have lately appeared in a Chester paper, it appears that traces of Norman work exist in the lower part of the north wing of the transept, in the substructure of the piers which support the centre tower, in the lower part of the north aisle of the nave externally, in the blank space of walling at the western extremity of the north range of the nave arches in the north aisle of the choir, in some buildings connecting the north-west angle of the Cathedral with the palace, and in some portions of the cloister court; "and although," observes the author of these remarks, "most of them are obscured either by additions of later date or by decay, yet there is enough remaining to enable the antiquary to determine with certainty a difference of date, and that the earliest portions are the most easterly, those in the cloisters being the latest, and presenting some interesting examples in a state of transition to early English. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of any

experienced antiquary that the north wing of the transept was part of Earl Hugh's building, the character of the work coinciding exactly with the architecture of the same date; and the same judicious author gives very sufficient reason to presume that the nave if not completed was at least in a state of advancement during the lifetime of that earl, or at all events before the death of Richard, the first abbot, who died in the year 1118; and he very justly concludes, from an attentive and minute examination of the masonry at both ends of it, that the Norman nave in the extent of its plan, was not different from the present one; and supposing the south wing of the transept to have corresponded in its original state with what the north now is, it will give the reader a correct notion of the plan of the greater part of this Cathedral as designed in the time of Hugh Lupus." The new choir, as at present existing, the same author concludes was begun within fifty or at least sixty years of abbot Geoffrey's death, which happened in 1208, and that the present nave was not completed for nearly three hundred years afterwards, and in this opinion he is amply borne out by the architectural detail in both cases. It should here be observed, however, that the more ancient portions of this Cathedral might well escape the detection of any but a most experienced antiquary, its general appearance being that of an edifice not older than the time of the three last Henrys; and should the author before mentioned continue his notes upon the styles of architecture in the Cathedral as it now appears, the admirers of those styles will hail them with delight. It should be mentioned, however, that he contends, and with some reason too, that there may be something left of the old Saxon church, that is to say some foundations and even some walling though he admits in the latter case they have been inclosed within the later and present walls, so that at any rate nothing of the church before the conquest is now visible.

EXTERIOR.

The west front of this Cathedral is by no means the best portion of its exterior; it is now in an unfinished state, but had the original design been executed, it would not have been very

imposing. The effect of it, as it now appears, is much injured by a building which is connected with it, and shuts out one of the turrets which flank on either side the west wall of the nave. The original intention seems to have been the usual one, viz. a square tower on each side of the west end of the nave. The foundations of that on the north side still exist, the site of that on the south is now occupied by a building called the consistory court, once perhaps a chapel, in the west wall of which is a pointed window of four lights, with perpendicular tracery, and flowing crocketted canopy with rich finial; above the window is a belt of panelled tracery, and on each side of it is a niche with overhanging canopies, adorned with pendants and pinnacles, and resting on good brackets. The statues are gone. The parapet of this building is quite plain. The west entrance is a singular and beautiful composition. The door itself is a Tudor arch, inclosed within a square head, the spandrils are filled with rich and elegant foliations, the hollow moulding along the top is deep and broad, and filled with a row of angels half-lengths; all this is deeply recessed within another Tudor arch, under another square head, with plain spandrils of ordinary panelling. On each side of the door are four niches, with their usual accompaniments of crocketted canopies, pinnacles, and pendants, and instead of brackets, the statues stood on pedestals with good bases and capitals. Above this entrance is the great west window of the nave, deeply and richly recessed; it is of eight lights, with elaborate tracery, of some breadth just below the spring of the arch, and above this some simple tracery of the kind most common to the latest age of the pointed style. The arch of the window is much depressed, and has above it a flowing crocketted canopy, the gable has no parapet, but is finished off with a simple coping. The flanking turrets before-mentioned are octagonal, and have belts of panelled tracery and embattled parapets.

Leaving the west front, and turning to the south, a rich and deep porch presents itself behind the consistory court. The south face of that court is very similar, in all respects, to the west, already described. The porch is flanked by buttresses which once had pinnacles. The entrance is under a Tudor arch, within a square

head, the spandrils richly panelled, over the square head is a broad belt of quatrefoil panelling, above that a hollow moulding adorned with the Tudor flower. Above this are two flat-headed windows, of two lights each, with a deep niche between them, resting on a projecting bracket, the statue is of course gone, but the projecting and richly decorated canopy remains, on both sides of which the wall above is adorned with two rows of panelling, the open embattled parapet which once crowned the whole has disappeared. The south side of the nave and its aisle is plain, but not without dignity; the windows are all pointed and of perpendicular character; those of the aisle have straight canopies, with projecting buttresses between, which still have niches, and once had both pinnacles and statues. The aisle has no parapet. The windows of the clerestory are unusually large and lofty, and their canopies are flowing in form, but perfectly plain, and without finials, they have no buttresses between them, and the parapet is very shallow and quite plain.

The next feature of this Cathedral, which is now to be described in due order, is a very singular one, and indeed unique, viz. the south wing of the transept. It is no uncommon case to find the two portions of the transept unlike each other in some respects; but in no other instance are they so perfectly dissimilar as at Chester. Here, the south wing is nearly as long as the nave, and of equal length with the choir, and considerably broader than either, having, like them, aisles on both sides; while the north, which probably stands upon the original foundations, has no aisles, is very short, and only just the breadth of one side of the central tower. The east and west faces of this south portion of the transept are nearly similar. The aisles have no parapet; the windows are pointed, of four lights each, with late decorated tracery and small intervening buttresses. The clerestory has a parapet similar to that of the nave; the windows are pointed, large, and lofty, with perpendicular tracery, and two transoms. The south front of this transept, flat at top, is flanked with square embattled turrets and buttresses, and has a large window of the perpendicular age filling up nearly all the space between them. The south face of the aisles on each side have

pointed windows, similar to those already described, and sloping tops without parapet, but flanked by double buttresses at the external angles, without pinnacles.

The south face of the choir, with its aisle, is in nearly all respects similar to the south portion of the transept; but the aisle is lengthened out beyond the choir, and becomes the side aisle of the Lady Chapel, and has an octangular turret near the east end, with embattled parapet, and beyond it a plain heavy clumsy buttress: the sloping parapet of the east face of this aisle meets at the top the flat plain parapet of the most eastern compartment of the Lady Chapel which projects beyond the aisle, to that extent. The windows of the Lady Chapel are all pointed, and of good perpendicular character; the projecting portion has double buttresses at the external angles, and the eastern face has a low gable point. This chapel is very little higher than the side aisles of the choir, the east face of which is seen over it, with a large lofty pointed window, with perpendicular tracery and several transoms, flanked with octagonal turrets, engaged, and terminated with something like domes of Elizabethan architecture. The parapet of this east face of the choir is flat. The north side of Lady Chapel is similar to the south; the choir and its aisles exhibit features of early English character on this side, but the chapter-room conceals a considerable portion of it, which is a small building of an oblong form, and also of early English architecture. Over its vestibule and the arched passage leading into the east walk of the cloister, is seen the large window in the north front of the transept; the arch is much depressed, the tracery very common and plain, and it has two transoms; the walls of this wing of the transept are very plain, flat at top, and no parapet. The whole north side of the nave can be seen only from the cloister-yard. The south walk of the cloister is gone, and in the wall of the aisle, below the windows, are still seen several enriched semicircular arches resting on short cylindrical columns evidently belonging to the original church of Hugh Lupus. The windows of the aisle are Tudor arched, with the ordinary tracery of this period; but, owing to the cloister once existing beneath, are necessarily curtailed of half their due length: there is a thin flat buttress between each; the aisle has no parapet. The cleres-

tory is lofty, and the windows pointed, and not so much depressed as those in the aisle beneath: they are not so lofty as those in the south side, nor have they any canopies. There is a thin buttress between each, without pinnacles, and the parapet is quite plain, but not so shallow as that on the south side.

The central tower is perhaps the best external feature of this Cathedral, it is indeed only of one story above the roof ridge, but it is loftier than such towers usually are; in each face of it are two pointed windows, divided down the middle with a single mullion, with a quatrefoil at the top, and all of them have flowing crocketted canopies with finials. At each of the four angles of the tower is an cotagonal turret engaged, all of which like the tower itself, are terminated with an embattled parapet. From what has been already said of this Cathedral, it is plain that it was not all the work of one age, nor of one architect, although some traces of the Norman work are still visible, and much more of the early English, yet by far the greater part must have been erected in the fifteenth and altered in the sixteenth century. The refectory, now a school room, is built at the back of the north walk of the cloister. The east window of this room consists of several lancet-shaped lights side by side, and the whole building is evidently of early English date.

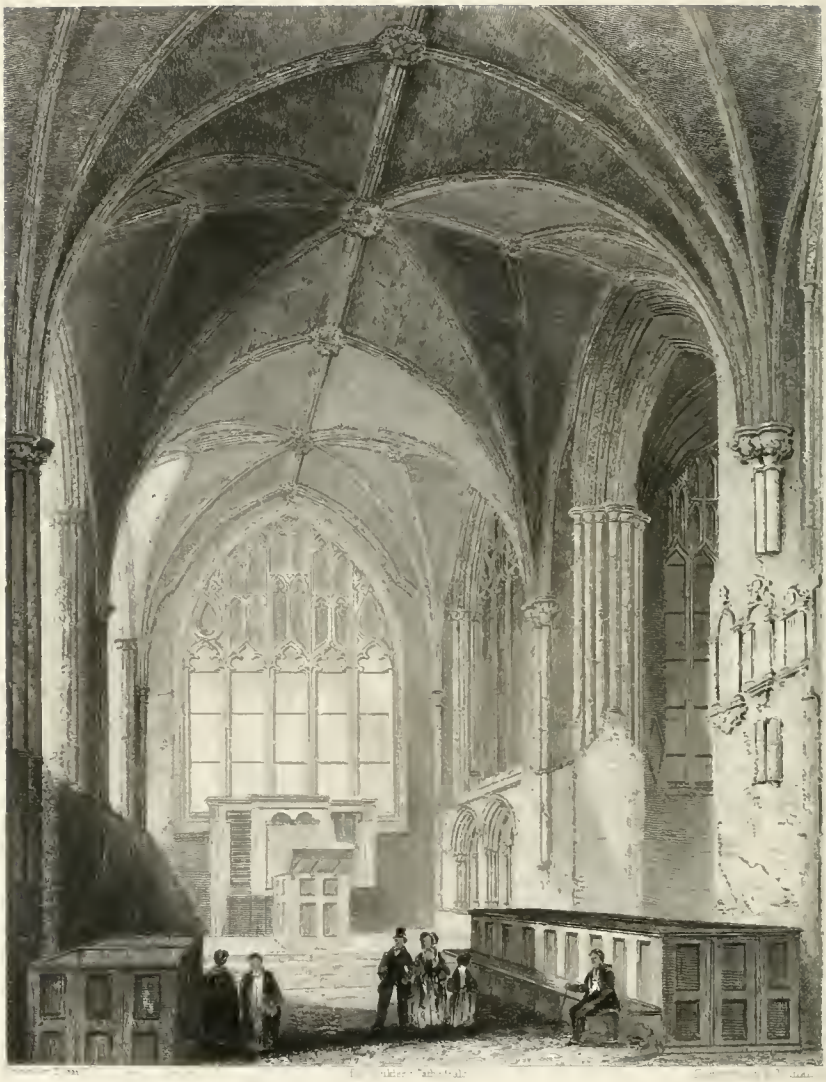
INTERIOR.

Entering through the west door-way by a descent of several steps into the nave, some disappointment and regret cannot but be felt. Here is no triforium gallery, no vaulted roof; in the place of the former runs a narrow space of plain wall between two plain string courses, and instead of the latter a flat ceiling of wood, resting on brackets of the same material, slightly arched, which gives the nave the appearance of having less elevation than it really possesses; for the naves of many much more magnificent Cathedrals are not so lofty as this by several feet, but by being vaulted their apparent height is increased. The disappointment and regret is attended on a second inspection with a great degree of tantalization when it is observed that the stone vaulting was actually commenced, and by the small portions of it which spring from slender

shafts in the side walls of the nave, it is evident that the plan of it was very similar to that in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge, though perhaps rather higher in the pitch, and less elaborate in detail. The clerestory is unusually lofty, which in some measure makes up for the absence of the triforium; the windows are deeply recessed, and galleries are constructed through the intervening piers. The pillars of the nave are clustered, and have rich bases and foliated capitals, the arches are pointed, formed from two centres, of good span and proportion. The side aisles have the same sort of flat wooden ceiling, and the same tantalizing little portions of fan-formed stone vaulting is seen sticking to the walls. The hope of seeing this beautiful vaulting finished according to its original plan, cannot now be reasonably entertained.

The transept, though in one straight line from north to south, yet the two portions of it beyond the central tower on either side, are, as was observed in the description of the exterior, perfectly dissimilar. They are, however, no longer to be seen together, the south portion being closed up by a wall, in a line with the walls of the aisles of the nave and choir, and used as a parish church; in the wall are two doors of admission into the aisles of the church, in its plan and architectural detail it very much resembles the nave, having four columns and arches on each side, triforium gallery and lofty clerestory. The central tower stands on four massy piers, and were designed, according to some accounts, to support a lofty spire upon the tower, the flat wooden ceiling above the arches has a bad effect in itself, and conceals some good stone work. The north portion of the transept is open, has a flat ceiling, no aisles, and windows of late perpendicular character, the lower portion of the walls is probably the original Norman work. The organ loft and screen is set between the two eastern piers of the tower; it is heavy, as is also the organ case, which does not accord with anything that is seen in connection with it. The choir is entered by an archway in the middle of the screen, which is of stone, and has a projecting porch in the form of a half hexagon, standing on clustered pillars, supporting three pointed but depressed arches with flowing canopies.

The choir is separated from the aisles by five pointed arches on each side; above them is an arcade of pointed arches, resting on



slender shafts; and above it are the clerestory windows. The pavement of the choir is of black and white marble. At the west end of it are four stalls on each side of the entrance, and there are twenty others on each side of the choir; over these are rich canopies, with pinnacles and pendants in great profusion. Above the stalls, on the right hand opposite the pulpit, is the stone case of the shrine of St. Werburgh, now used as the bishop's throne; it is one of the richest examples of the architecture prevalent in the time of Edward III., that the kingdom affords; under the east window is an arch opening to the Lady Chapel, which consists of a middle and two side aisles, the stone vaulting of which is adorned with richly carved keystones. The side aisles are divided from the middle portion by two arches sprung from a massy pier on each side, apparently part of the original building cut down and crusted over, says Ormerod, with clusters of light pillars, terminating in pointed arches, with quatrefoils inserted in the mouldings. Adjoining the north wing of the transept, and western extremity of the north aisle of the choir, is the vestry.

There is no crypt under this Cathedral, and no monuments remaining, ancient or modern, that deserve particular notice. The cloisters are on the north side of the church, which is not usual in countries so far north as England, and form a quadrangle of about 110 feet square, originally there were four walks, but the south walk is destroyed. The general style of the cloisters is that of the fifteenth century, with carved keystones at the intersection of the vaulting, the arches of the windows are depressed; a Lavatory, similar to that at Gloucester, projects from the west walk of the cloister, and did extend along the south walk; over the east walk was a dormitory, which was destroyed not many years ago, which is greatly to be regretted.

In the east walk of the cloister is the entrance into the chapter house, or rather its singular vestibule, 30 feet 4 inches long, and 27 feet 4 inches wide, the vaulted roof of this apartment is supported by four columns without capitals, surrounded by eight slender shafts. The chapter room itself is an elegant building 35 feet high, 50 feet long, and 26 broad. The stone vaulting rests on clusters of slender shafts with foliated capitals, all the

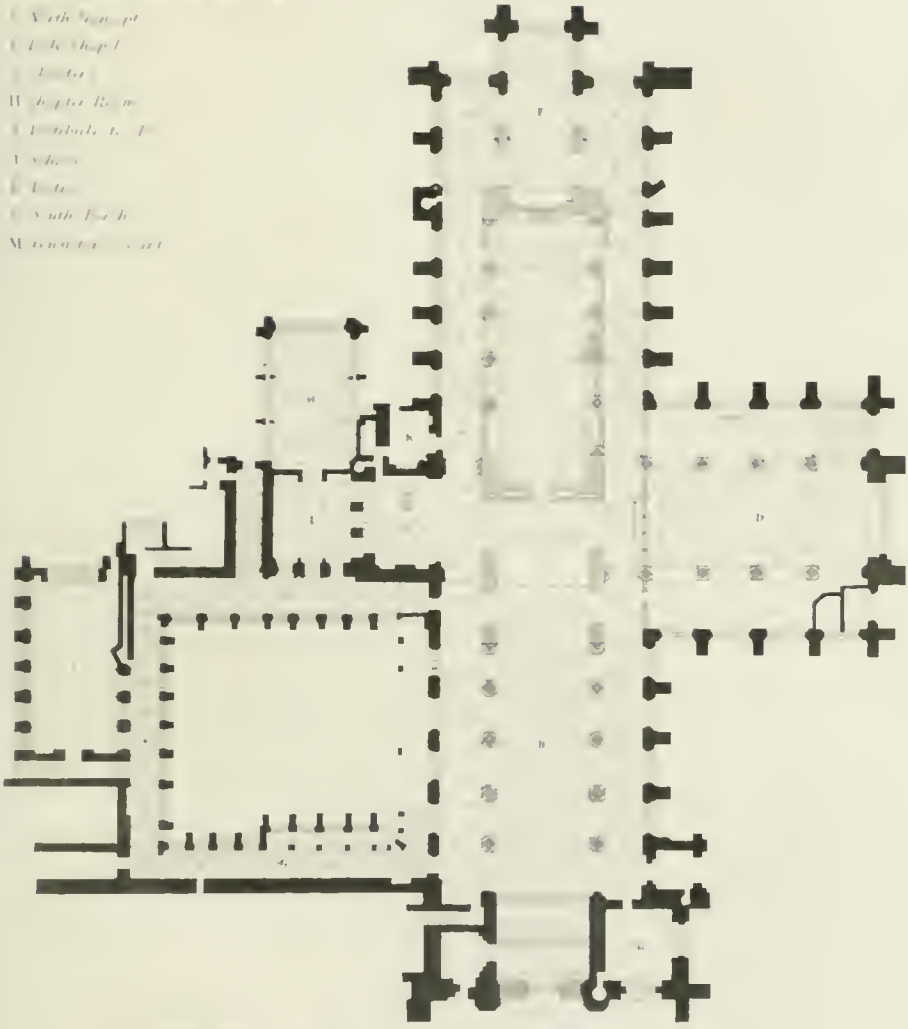
windows are in the lancet style, those at the east and west ends consist of five lights each. A gallery goes round three sides of the room, and where it passes the windows is carried between the mullions and a corresponding series of light shafts connected with them, which have elegantly sculptured capitals, and support the mouldings of the lancet arches above; notwithstanding the soft nature of the stone, the carving is all in the most perfect state of preservation.

The north walk of the cloister contained the chief entrance into the refectory of the convent, which still remains, a magnificent apartment, now divided by a modern passage, the eastern and greater portion being used as a school-room. It was 98 feet long, and 34 high, with a roof of oak resting on brackets, which was removed about thirty-eight years ago. Six pointed windows, with intervening buttresses, lighted the north side, and four the south; at the east end were three lancet-shaped windows, with slender detached shafts, all included within one greater arch. In the south-east angle of this once noble room, is a flight of steps within the wall, with a projection at the upper end like a stone pulpit; these steps led to the ancient dormitory, and open into the refectory by an elegant range of pointed arches, trefoiled within, whose spandrils are pierced with a series of quatrefoils.

The dimensions of this Cathedral are as follows: Length from east to west, 350 feet; nave, 175; choir, 100; Lady Chapel, 60; transept from north to south, 180; breadth of nave, choir, and aisles, 74½ feet; south wing of transept, 80 feet square; height of nave and choir 78; tower 127; Lady Chapel, 33; north wing of transept 39 feet broad.

Upon erecting the see, Henry VIII. caused the church to be dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and refounded it for a dean, six prebendaries, six minor canons, or priest's vicars, a deacon, six singing men, six choristers, two masters of the grammar-school, twenty-four scholars, six almsmen, a verger, two sextons, two porters, of which one to be a barber also, one cook, one under cook, in all seventy-eight by the charter, which bears date August 4, 1541.

It will, in future, have a dean and four prebendaries only, who are to be called canons.



The old diocese of Chester contained the entire counties of Chester and Lancaster, parts of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire: the chapelries of Holt and Iscoed, county of Denbigh; the churches of Hawarden, Hanmer, Bangor, Worthenbury; and chapelry of Orton Madock, county of Flint. The new diocese, as settled by the late act, consists of the counties of Chester and Flint, and of so much of the county of Salop as is not in the diocese of Hereford, and the whole diocese is now included by the same act in the province of York.

There were two archdeaconries belonging to this diocese, viz. those of Chester and Richmond, but the latter is now included within the newly made diocese of Ripon. The bishoprick of Chester was valued temp. Henry VIII. at £420 : 1 : 8*d.* per annum; but the present bishop returned its present annual value to the commissioners at £3951 in the gross, and £3261 in the clear.

Of the abbots of St. Werburgh nothing remarkable is recorded, except that some of them were great benefactors to their own abbey, both in respect of its revenues and its buildings. All the bishops have been of the reformed church; and although the most eminent of them have been translated to other sees, a short notice of them, for the honour of Chester, will be expected in this place. John Bird, D.D., was the first bishop of this see; he was translated to it from that of Bangor, but was afterwards deprived of his bishoprick in 1554, by Queen Mary, for being married. He died in an obscure condition, and was buried in this Cathedral, according to Wood, but at Dunmow (of which place he had been vicar), according to Le Neve.

Thomas Morton, D.D., of whom some notice has been already taken, in the account of Durham Cathedral, was for two years bishop of Chester.

John Bridgeman, D.D., was consecrated bishop of Chester May 9, 1619. Mr. Ormerod says, he was the compiler of a valuable work relating to the ecclesiastical history of this diocese, now deposited in the bishop's registry, and usually called Bishop Bridgeman's Leger. He died during the period of the great rebellion. His son, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, became Lord Keeper in 1667.

John Wilkins, D.D., was consecrated November 15, 1668.

He is the well known author of several philosophical and mathematical works. He had been made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Richard Cromwell. He died November 19, 1672.

John Pearson, D.D., succeeded him, the famous author of an Exposition on the Creed, a work of great learning and usefulness, and still read with great attention and interest, not only by the clergy, but by all educated persons earnestly desirous to have a correct knowledge of "the faith once delivered to the saints." He was consecrated February 9, 1673, and died July 16, 1686. Bishop Pearson had the misfortune to lose his memory, and became, as Burnet says, "an affecting instance of what a great man can fall to, for his memory went from him so entirely that he became a child some years before his death." It is worthy of remark that he was master of two colleges in Cambridge, first of Jesus and then of Trinity College. His death happened in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and he was buried within the altar rails of his Cathedral without any memorial.

To this excellent prelate succeeded Thomas Cartwright, D.D., who was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed by King James II. in his memorable contest with the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards fled to France, and then accompanied the king into Ireland, and died at Dublin in 1689. James II. is said to have nominated him to the see of Salisbury during his exile.

Francis Gastrell, D.D., was consecrated April 14, 1714, in Somerset house chapel, he was also canon of Christ Church, Oxford, during all the time that he was bishop of this see. Mr. Ormerod informs us that the MS. Chessire Collections of the Randle Holmes, now in the British Museum, after being rejected by the corporation of Chester, were purchased, through the interference of this prelate, by the earl of Oxford, and thus preserved for the public. From these, and his episcopal registers, Bishop Gastrell compiled his excellent MS. compendium of documents relating to the benefices of the diocese, entitled Notitia Cestriensis. He died November 24, 1725.

Edmund Keen, D.D., was consecrated March 22, 1752, holding the rectory of Stanhope in the bishoprick of Durham in com-

mendam with this see. He was translated to the see of Ely in 1770. The bishop's palace at Chester was wholly rebuilt by him, at the expense of £2,200

He was succeeded in this see by William Markham, LL.D., who was dean of Christ Church, Oxford; he held this bishoprick from 1771 to 1776, when he was translated to the archbishoprick of York: and the amiable and excellent Beilby Porteus appointed to the see of Chester in his room. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, and had been, before he entered into holy orders, one of the esquire bedells of that university; he was a good scholar and an impressive preacher; his Sermons and Lectures are much esteemed. Upon the death of Bishop Lowth he was translated to the see of London, and died May 14, 1808, in the seventy-eighth year of his age; having directed his remains to be interred at his favourite retreat at Hyde Hill, near Sundridge in Kent, where he had built a chapel and endowed it with £250 per annum. Among other charitable benefactions, he transferred in his life-time nearly £7,000 stock to the archdeacons of the diocese of London, as a permanent fund for the relief of the poorer clergy of that diocese. He also established three annual gold medals at Christ's College, and by his will bequeathed his library to his successors in the see of London, with a liberal sum towards erecting a building for its reception in the episcopal palace at Fulham. Ormerod informs us, that he was born at York, of American parents, and was the youngest but one of nineteen children. That he received his early education at York and Ripon; that his merits and abilities were soon discovered in Christ College, where he was admitted a sizar, and became more generally known by his excellent poem on Death, which gained for him the Seatonian prize at Cambridge. He was succeeded by William Cleaver, D.D., who held the headship of Brasenose College, Oxford, with this see. He was translated to Bangor, and finally to St. Asaph, in the history of which see he will be more particularly noticed.

George Henry Law, D.D., the present venerable bishop of Bath and Wells, was for nearly twelve years bishop of this see; he was consecrated July 5, 1812, and translated to that which he now so ably fills in the year 1824. He is the son of Edmund Law, D.D.,

once bishop of Carlisle, and was of Christ's College, Cambridge; in which university he greatly distinguished himself by the honours he obtained in pursuing the studies of the place.

Charles James Blomfield, the present learned and able bishop of London, was also for a short time bishop of this see; he was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which university the most brilliant success marked his academical career, and gave promise that he would one day be what he now is, an able learned and sound divine. Upon his translation to the see of London, Charles Bird Sumner, D.D., the present excellent prelate was promoted to this see. He was of King's College, Cambridge; his works are justly esteemed, and too well known to need any enumeration or comment. He is the elder brother of the present amiable bishop of Winchester.

RIPON CATHEDRAL.

On account of its very recent erection, there can of course be but little to record concerning the See of Ripon. In this place, however, there was in very early times a church and religious society, the history of which, from its first foundation to the present day, will be interesting enough to some readers, and shall therefore be traced, in conformity with the plan already pursued in the case of other sees and cathedral churches which have had their origin in religious houses previously founded in a more distant age.

Ripon, formerly Inrhypum, Hripensis Ecclesia, or Ad Ripam, is a foundation which began as a Benedictine monastery, but was changed to a collegiate church about four hundred years after its first establishment. Bishop Tanner says, Alchfrid, king of the Northumbers, gave this place first to Abbot Eata, to build a monastery; but, before that could be finished, he was sent away, and St. Wilfred made abbot here before A.D. 661. Upon this, it is observed in the new edition of *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*, that Alchfrid had originally intended the discipline of the monastery to have been after the rule of Mailros; but, upon maturer deliberation, preferring the doctrine of Wilfrid, who had been at Rome, and who had received the ecclesiastical tonsure from Dulfin, archbishop of Lyons, he sent Eata away, and with him St. Cuthbert, who had also been appointed a monk of Ripon. The reason of their being sent away was, that they refused to celebrate the feast of Easter, and to observe all other canonical rites and ceremonies, according to the usage of the Romish Church.

How strange that persons who had received the message from Heaven of peace and love, should pay so little regard to its pre-

cepts, as to make a matter of indifference an occasion of strife, and of doing wrong one to another. Nor is the case much altered for the better in our own times; for what are they but matters of indifference, or misunderstandings at most, which still divide the so called Christian world into so many parties at the present day, excepting one or two at most, the cause of whose separation from all the rest is plainly a departure from some vital truth?

To return to the subject, some historians make Wilfrid the founder of the religious establishment at Ripon, and the king to have given the ground and the revenues, omitting all notice whatever of Eata. In the life of Wilfrid, quoted by Leland, the earliest endowment of Ripon appears to have consisted of certain lands bordering upon the river Ribble, in Hacmunderness, in Gedene, in the territory called Dunutinge, or Duninge, and in Actlevum. Peter of Blois, in another life of St. Wilfrid, states, that upon the first construction of the building, certain persons who were present at its consecration and dedication to St. Peter, gave other lands, viz., Ribble and Hasmundesham, and Marchese and land in the parts of Duninge; and that Wilfrid gave a copy of the Gospels, as also a library, and many other books of the Old and New Testament, together with certain tablets skilfully wrought with gold and precious stones. Tanner, again, says, that this religious house was endowed with great privileges by King Ethelstan, and continued in great repute till it was burnt down in the devastation which King Edred made in these parts, about A.D. 950. Archbishop Oswald, and his successors, archbishops of York, assisted in the rebuilding of the church; and Archbishop Aldred, about the time of the conquest, endowed it with lands, and made it collegiate, which it continued to be, with one interruption only, till by the late act it was erected into a see, when the collegiate was made the Cathedral church. It was first of all dedicated to St. Peter, but in some later writings it is called the Church of St. Wilfrid, and, as so many authors of repute make him the founder of it, some notice of so great an ecclesiastic will not be unacceptable to the general reader.

Godwin says, "he was born of mean parentage, in the north of England, and untaught till he arrived at the age of fourteen years; that then, not enduring the frowardness of his stepmother, he went to seek his fortune, in which adventure, meeting with

certain courtiers who had been obliged to his father for some courtesies, they presented him to the queen, whom for his wit and beauty he was not unfit to serve, who, finding his inclination to learning, sent him to Chad (formerly chamberlain to the king), then a monk at Lindisfarne, by whose dexterous instructions he became a great proficient in scholarship; where, affecting a monastic life, and being of a quick apprehension, he learned the Psalms and some other books, but was not shorne, though he much exceeded his ecclesiastical superiors in knowledge, being not a little taken notice of, and esteemed for his humility and obedience. Having served many years in that monastery, he resolved to go to Rome." Passing through Kent, says Bede, he became a pupil under Honorius, then archbishop of Canterbury, but did not remain long there; and when he resumed his journey towards Rome, the king of Kent associated with him a young man named Benedict Biscop, who had also a great desire to see Rome. When they reached Lyons, Wilfrid staid some time with the archbishop there, who was greatly pleased with him, and could hardly be persuaded to let him go. Benedict had pursued his journey after resting at Lyons, and when Wilfrid departed, it was not before the archbishop had extorted a promise from him to take Lyons in his way back to England. At Rome he learned the four books of the Gospel in order, as also the computation of Easter, with other matters of church discipline, and having spent some months in these studies, he returned to Lyons, and was received with great joy by Dulfin, the archbishop, with whom he staid three years, and then received from him the tonsure. Soon after this, Brunechild, the French queen, contrived the murder of the archbishop, when Wilfrid would have suffered death with him, but the soldiers sent on this bloody errand, perceiving him to be an Englishman and a stranger, spared his life. Wilfrid, much against his will, was appointed in the place of Dulfin, but soon quitted his post and returned to England, where he founded, with the king's assistance, the monastery of Ripon. It does not appear that Wilfrid was anything more than a priest when he was desired by the French queen to take care of the church of Lyons. Bede says he was consecrated bishop by Agilbert, bishop of the West Saxons, in the monastery of Ripon. He was soon after this sent into France by

King Alfrid, and while he continued there Chad was made bishop of York, by the command of King Oswi; but after presiding there for three years, he retired to his monastery of Lestingam, upon which Wilfrid returned to England, and undertook the charge of all the country from the Humber to Scotland, till he was driven thence by King Ecgfrid, and others were placed in his stead. Upon this he set out upon a second journey to Rome to lay his complaint before the Pope, but, by a strong easterly wind, was driven into Frizeland, where he was kindly received by the king and the inhabitants, to whom he preached the Gospel, and had the satisfaction to convert and baptize many thousands. He then went to Rome, where the Pope, having heard his cause, gave a decision in his favour. Godwin adds to this account many things not mentioned by Bede; 1st, that Wilfrid coming home, and finding another in his place, lived for some time in private, and was often pressed by Wulphere, king of Mercia, to accept the see of Lichfield, but he would not yield; that at length Chad was sent there, and Wilfrid got possession of York again, and repaired the Cathedral, which had become very ruinous. 2ndly, that Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, thinking Wilfrid's diocese too large, and rich enough to maintain more bishops, went about to appoint two or three other bishops under him, which Wilfrid resisted, and again appealed to the Pope in person, who was then at the council of Constance, where, both by him and his council, it was ordered that the state of the bishoprick of York should not be altered without Wilfrid's own consent. 3rdly, that Ecgfrid, the king, so favoured Theodore's device, as that Wilfrid, on his return, perceived well he must either yield or forsake the country: he chose the latter, and lived in poverty and exile; and, arriving in Sussex, converted the people of that country, and became their bishop; laid the foundation of a Cathedral church at Selsey, though the see was afterwards removed to Chichester, where it continues to this day. 4thly, that after ten years banishment, Aldfrid (who succeeded Ecgfrid) sent for him, and he returned to his see of York; but after five years the king was displeased with him, which forced him to Rome again, where he again obtained a decision in his favour; and on his return (though with much difficulty) he was once more restored to his first charge, in which, after this his last restitution, he lived

peaceably for the space of four years; that he died the 12th of October, 711, aged 76, and was buried in the monastery of Ripon, which he had built; but that church afterwards falling down for want of reparations, Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, removed his bones to his Cathedral, about the year 940, which is a little at variance with the account already quoted from Tanner, concerning the church being in good repair till it was burnt down in the year 950, by King Edred.

The chief benefactor to this church was King Athelstan, who made it a sanctuary, and extended the privileges of it to a mile from the town in all directions, so that whosoever violated the same should be liable to the loss of goods, and life itself.

By virtue of such charters, says Dugdale, and peaceful times, this religious house continued in prosperity many years, even till the Norman conquest, which at first was mixed with much rigour, and some broils, wherein this place ran the like fate with York, and several others in that county, which, by fire and spoil, suffered grievously. But when the public became somewhat settled, this church and town of Ripon recovered breath, and through the conqueror's favour, and kindness of succeeding kings, received confirmation of their liberties, as by the charters at this day extant are acknowledged. Through these, and other royal favours, this church continued in a flourishing state till the year 1318, when both the clergy and the townspeople were obliged to redeem themselves from plunder by payment of a thousand marks to the Scots, who, while the English were besieging Berwick, made an unexpected inroad into Yorkshire, by the way of Carlisle. Encouraged by the little opposition they met with, and the large booty they carried away with them, they came again the next year, and demanded again the same sum; but finding the impoverished inhabitants unable or unwilling to pay it, they not only set fire to the town, but to the church also, and put many people to death.

After this, Ripon for some years remained almost desolate, until Edward III., in the fourth year of his reign, entered Scotland with a powerful army, gave battle to the Scots at Gledesmore, and obtained a most decisive victory over them. This encouraged the archbishop of York, and other wealthy and influential persons in those parts, to contribute liberally to the rebuilding of the town

and minster, as the church is usually called, the which, says Dugdale, they raised anew, almost from its very foundation, erecting thereon three tall spire steeples, of more beauty and splendour than those before. It then flourished again, undisturbed by the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, till the 38th of Henry VIII., when the collegiate churches, hospitals, and free chapels, were dissolved, as the monasteries had been some few years before. Ripon did not escape, but was dissolved by act of parliament, and the church made parochial, and so continued till the time of King James I., who again made it collegiate, but did not restore it to all its primitive rights and endowments. Upon the dissolution, the estates of this church, says Tanner, came to the crown, and were granted into lay hands, and so continued all Queen Elizabeth's reign. Of the abbots of Ripon nothing is known but the names of a very few of them. Botwine is stated in the Saxon chronicle to have died in 785; Simeon, of Durham, and the chronicle of Mailros, say in 786. He was succeeded by Alberht, who died in 787. Sigend was appointed the next abbot, but the time of his death is not known. After the church became collegiate, it appears to have been a religious society without a head; there were seven prebendaries, but no superior over them till the time of the restoration by James I., who added a dean to the seven prebendaries, about the year 1604.

With regard to the Minster or Cathedral, as it now appears, very little is known from authentic documents, as to when or by whom the several portions of it were erected. An historical and descriptive account of it was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Robert Darley Waddilove, D.D., the late dean, in 1810, and printed by them in their Archæologia, vol. xvii., p. 128—137. In this account, the architectural chronology of this church is discussed at considerable length. The whole of the west front, including its towers, the central tower, and the transept, with part of the choir and aisles, are ascribed to the time of Stephen, and are thought to have been raised by Thurston, archbishop of York. In 1317, the church and town of Ripon were burnt by the Scots; and the re-instalment of the former is said to have been entirely owing to the exertions of Archbishop Melton. He is said to have extended the church eastward to twice its former length. This

Drawn by C. Warren from a sketch by B. Ba[illegible] — [illegible] Cathedrals — Engraved by B. [illegible]

RIPON CATHEDRAL.

[illegible] WEST VIE[illegible]

was about 1331. The same author supposes the great window at the east end to be the work of the latter part of the fourteenth century.

EXTERIOR.

Although this Cathedral church is not one of the first magnitude and splendour, yet it is a stately structure, and greatly superior in all respects to many other English cathedrals, and to all the Welsh ones. Those of Carlisle, Chester, Oxford, Bristol, Rochester, and Chichester, are all inferior to Ripon, which rivals even those of Hereford, Exeter, and Worcester. As far as the west front alone is concerned, it is superior to most, and vies with all the rest, except York, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Wells, with which, in this respect, no others can come into competition. The plan is the ordinary one, of a gable between two square towers, but the height and breadth of the west wall of the nave, are unusually great, and the towers are in a continued line with it, and compose a part of this very uniform and elegant façade. The lowest part of the space between the towers is occupied by three pointed portals, side by side, the middle one higher and wider than those on each side, and all deeply recessed and decorated with many beautiful mouldings and slender shafts of early English workmanship. These portals have plain straight canopies, under each of which is a single quatrefoil panel. The division immediately above the portals is completely filled by five pointed windows of equal height and breadth, divided by a single mullion into two lights each, and a quatrefoil light at the top. These windows are also adorned with slender detached shafts, and the flower-like ornament filling up the hollow mouldings, so peculiar to this age and style. The next division contains five windows of the same description, with the outer ones lower than the next, and these again lower than the one in the middle, but they are all of equal breadth. Above these is the gable itself, in which are three pointed arches, the middle one pierced to light the roof. The gable has no parapet, but a feathered coping runs along it, and forms an elegant termination to the whole. The towers are exactly similar; they have good ornamented bases; the lowest division has an arcade of

several trefoiled-headed arches, resting on slender detached columns; the next has three pointed arches, the middle one pierced for a window of one light only; the third division is similarly adorned; and in the fourth and last, which, together with the embattled parapet is nearly double the height of the one immediately below, the same arrangement is again repeated. The embattled parapet and pinnacles are modern additions, and though not in accordance with the architecture of the west front, have improved the effect of the whole, by taking off the low heavy appearance which the towers had before this was done. From what has been said of the detail of this front, it is evident that it could not have been erected as it now appears in the time of King Stephen, pointed architecture had not arrived to such a state of perfection as this front exhibits till a century after that monarch's reign. When, therefore, the late dean states that the whole of the west front, including the towers, was built in Stephen's time, his meaning must be restricted to the walls themselves, the arches, windows, and portals, with all their detail, having been altered when the church was restored after the fire. The south side is also uniform and stately. The aisle has pointed windows, with good early perpendicular tracery, projecting buttresses between each, terminated by crocketed pinnacles, which rise far above the embattled parapet. This aisle is lofty, as is also the clerestory above, whose windows, parapet, and buttresses are of the like description. The south wing of the transept is plain, exhibiting still, on all its three sides, much of the original Norman construction and detail, flat buttresses, round-headed windows, with some plain tracery inserted since. The clerestory windows in the east face of this wing of the transept are, however, pointed, divided into three lights, with good decorated tracery above the straight mullions. The parapet is plain and embattled, but the open spaces narrow and far between. On this side is an aisle, having a window to the south, and a double buttress at the outer angle. Very little of the east wall of this aisle is visible, as a building, called the vestry, adjoins it, and extends eastward almost the whole length of the choir. The south side of this building is embattled like that part of the transept just described. Beneath the parapet is a range of four flat-headed windows, divided into several lights, with deco-

rated tracery above the dividing mullions; between some of these windows are buttresses which terminate a little under the parapet. Beneath the windows the wall is very plain, having only two parallel string courses and some small windows between. The east face of this building has a large flat-headed window under the parapet, divided into five lights, and having the same sort of tracery as the windows in the south side of it. Beneath this large window is a singular semicircular projection, terminated by a hemispherical roof, engaged in the wall. A string course divides this projection into two stories: in the upper a narrow round-headed window is seen, in the lower a door of the same form. Over this building is seen the clerestory of the choir; the windows, six in number, are pointed, divided into several lights, and have good decorated tracery. The buttresses between the windows are flat, and the parapet is quite plain. The south aisle of the choir is all concealed by the building before-mentioned, except the last compartment of it and its pointed window of two lights.

There is a simple grandeur about the east end of the choir and its aisles which is very pleasing. The latter are flanked with plain massive double buttresses, terminating in little gables, and above them rise octagonal turrets with conical roofs, like short spires. Each aisle has a pointed window to the east, of decorated character. The east wall of the choir itself is flanked with buttresses of the like kind, from which rise square pinnacles, enriched with panelling, and terminating in plain small pyramids. In this wall is a magnificent window of seven lights, sharply pointed, with excellent tracery in the head of it, composed principally of feathered circles. The large one at the top may indeed be called a rose or wheel, with six compartments or lights, which are worked into trefoils; in the smaller circles, six in number, the feathering is of five points, some of the intermediate spaces are trefoiled. This window is of excellent proportions, and one of the finest in England of this period of the pointed style. Above this, in the gable, is another window of the same character, but of very much smaller dimensions, and on each side of it the wall is adorned with a series of pointed arches, diminishing in correspondence with the slope of the gable, which has no parapet, but a plain bold coping, and on the gable point is set a plain cross.

The north side of the choir is clear of all adjuncts, and may be viewed perfectly well. The aisle has five pointed windows of two lights each, the clerestory six. The north wing of the transept is not unlike the south one, but the north face of it is flanked with thin Norman buttresses, ending in square open turrets, upon which are set something like Elizabethan domes. The west face of this wing has also some Norman buttresses and windows, with inserted tracery; one half of the parapet is embattled, and the other half plain. The original high-pitched roof of the transept is gone on both sides of the central tower, those of the nave and choir still remain. The north side of the nave is plain but grand. The aisle is lofty, has pointed windows of good proportions and perpendicular tracery, with slight buttresses between them of only one stage, and ending in small gables beneath the parapet, which is embattled. The clerestory is of the same character.

The central tower is by no means the best external feature of this Cathedral; it is broad and low, but like the towers at the west end has been improved in appearance in modern times, by the addition of an embattled parapet, and pinnacles at the four corners; that on the south-east angle rises higher than the others, and is indeed an octagonal turret, with a low spire-roof upon it. In each face of the tower are two pointed windows, with a thin buttress between them; they are divided into two lights each by a mullion, which, branching off to the sides of the arch, forms two smaller pointed arches, which are feathered; and the space between them and the point of the window is filled with a quatrefoil. This church is unusually lofty, and the towers rising but little above the roof-ridge, give it a lumpy look when seen altogether from a little distance, something like a tall man with high shoulders and short neck. In the west front there is nothing above the gable point of the nave but the parapet and pinnacles of the towers; but this, when viewed by itself, has a good effect, better than if the towers were higher, and better than if the wooden spires, covered with lead, were still to be seen upon them. They appear to want elevation only when seen at a distance, and in connection with the north or south side of the Cathedral. The central tower, however, from whatever point it is seen, and notwithstanding its modern additions, is still greatly deficient in respect of height. It is no higher than

the western ones, and should be elevated considerably above them and every other part of the church. It would be very much improved by the addition of another story, equal in height to the upper story of the western towers, if the piers and arches upon which it is built would bear so great a superincumbent and additional weight. With this single defect, however, Ripon minster is a stately and interesting structure; and the lovers of the pointed style will congratulate themselves very much upon the continued preservation of such a valuable example of it.

INTERIOR.

The three portals, side by side, all lead into the nave; the aisles cannot be entered from the west: this is a very singular if not unique arrangement. On entering through any one of these portals into the nave of this Cathedral some disappointment will be felt. The exterior is so nearly perfect, that it raises an expectation of the same state of things with regard to the interior. But it is not so, as far at least as regards the nave, its aisles, and the transept. At once the eye detects certain defects, which every visitor of taste will regret. The nave has lost its original uniformity, and is now a piece of patchwork. It has no triforium, but the clerestory windows are large, and come down nearly to the point of the great arches, five in number, on each side of the nave. The last compartment eastward, on each side, shows what was intended at the time of the restoring of the church after the fire, though the nave arch is now walled up. The western arch and piers of the central tower have a very awkward appearance; the arch is semicircular, but was about to be made like the opposite one, into a pointed arch, when the work, for some reason or other, was stopped, and left as it now appears, with the pier on the south side carried up a long way above that on the left, and burying a considerable portion of the great arch. The ceiling of the nave is nearly flat, of wood, and arranged in square compartments or panels. The great arches of the nave have many beautiful mouldings, springing from clustered pillars. The roofs of the aisles are exposed to the rafters which support the lead, and give an air of poverty to this portion of the Cathedral. The pavement,

however, is well laid, and nearly new; and the proportions are excellent, approaching the just rules of architecture more nearly than any other structure of the middle ages in this country. In the transept some of the original Norman detail is yet visible, but the ceiling is no better than that of the nave and its aisles. The tower was raised on four semicircular arches; two of these now remain, but the intention to convert them into pointed, as the other two have been, is quite evident, from its having been partly accomplished on that towards the nave, as already noticed. The tower is open nearly to the top, showing all the windows, which admit a great body of light into the transept. The stone screen, separating the choir from the transept is a beautiful composition. In the centre is a large pointed arch of many mouldings, resting on as many slender shafts engaged, and having a flowing canopy, with a finial rising to the top of the screen; on each side of this arch are four niches with rich canopies, and intervening buttresses and pinnacles. The whole is crowned with a very rich cornice of exquisite tracery. The organ is large, and the case exhibits a good design, suiting very well with the screen on which it is placed.

Entering the choir through the archway in the screen, there is nothing to regret, except that the space beyond the stalls is too much encumbered with modern pews; every thing else is truly admirable. The original vaulting, which was destroyed by the falling of the great spire which once stood upon the central tower, has been replaced with a very good imitation of it in plaster. The great arches on each side of the choir are lofty, consisting of many beautiful mouldings, and supported by clustered columns, with plain capitals. The triforium is lofty, having three pointed arches in each compartment, the middle one rising considerably higher than those on each side, but they have been filled with tracery of perpendicular character: the clerestory is also lofty, and the windows have been dealt with in the same manner. The great east window has a charming effect; the painted glass in it consists chiefly of the armorial bearings of various benefactors to the fabric, ancient and modern. The proportions of the choir are equally good with those of the nave: but the chief beauty of it is the carved wood work of the stalls, where the dean, subdean, and prebendaries sit. These stalls are allowed to exhibit a delicacy

and lightness, superior even to that of those destroyed by the fire in the choir of York minster; or perhaps of those in any other Cathedral in the kingdom. On some of the wood work there is the date of 1494. A throne, at the end of the stalls on the south side of the choir, and of similar design, was erected by the late archbishop of York, for himself and his successors. This church being formerly under the jurisdiction of the archbishops of this province, who had a palace at or near Ripon, now destroyed. Since the erection of Ripon into a bishop's see, the archbishops will in future relinquish their seat in the choir of this Cathedral, which is now occupied by the first bishop of the newly constituted diocese.

A descent of nine steps, down a passage about 45 feet long, leads to the crypt under the pavement of the great tower; it is a small vaulted room, only 11 feet 5 inches long, and 7 feet 8 inches wide, and 9 feet high. It was dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity; and at the east end was placed an altar. On the north side is the hole, vulgarly called St. Wilfrid's needle, communicating with a passage, in which is a staircase, now walled up, leading to the choir.

The most remarkable monument in this Cathedral, is an altar tomb of grey marble in the south aisle of the nave, on which are sculptured a man and a lion in a grove of trees. No inscription remains, but tradition says this tomb covers the body of an Irish prince, who died at Ripon on his return home from the Holy Land. The other monuments worthy of notice, are those of Moses Fowler, first dean of Ripon after it was refounded by James I.; Hugh Ripley, thrice mayor, and last wakeman of this place, who died in 1637; Thomas Norton and his wife, recumbent on an altar tomb; Sir Edward Blacket, reclining, and his two wives standing over him; and a mural tablet to the memory of Sir John Mallory, who put to the sword a body of parliamentary forces under the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, whose main guard was stationed in the market place, and who had defaced the tombs and stained glass in the east window.

The dimensions of this Cathedral are as follows:—internally, whole length from east to west, 266 feet 5 inches; of the nave to the choir door, 167 feet 5 inches; of the choir, 101 feet; breadth

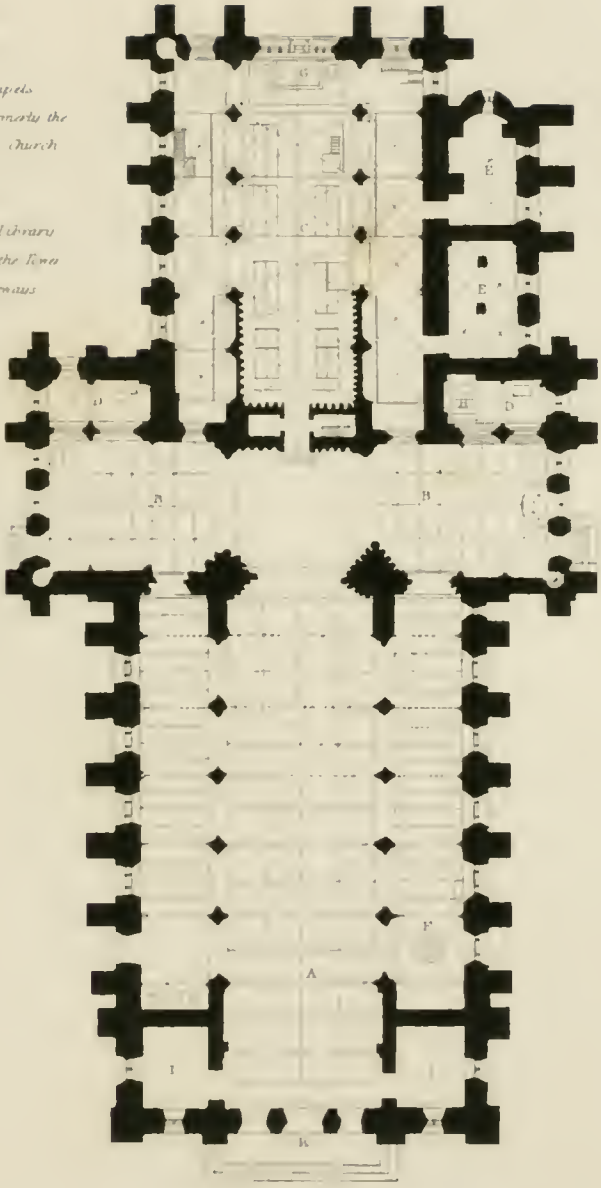
of nave and aisles, 87 feet; of the choir and ditto, 66 feet 8 inches. Height of nave, 88 feet 6 inches; height of choir, 79 feet. Length of the transept, 132 feet; breadth of ditto, at the north end, 35 feet 11 inches; at the south, 33 feet 3 inches. The height of all the towers is nearly the same, about 110 feet: they had all of them spires of wood, covered with lead, rising about 110 feet above the towers, but after the mischief done to the church by the fall of that on the central tower, called St. Wilfrid's, those on the two western towers were taken down to prevent similar accidents.

Of the cloisters nothing now remains. The chapter house is a small vaulted apartment, supported by two columns down the middle of it, and is entered from the south aisle of the choir, as is also the vestry beyond it, which has a semicircular termination at the east end. These two formed originally but one room, as did the vaults beneath. The room above the chapter house and vestry was formerly a chapel to the Virgin, yet denominated the Lady Loft, but which has, since the reformation of the church, been converted into a library, and now contains some manuscripts, divinity and classical books. Dr. Dibdin notices, in his Bibliographical Decameron, among the few scarce and curious old books, an English Chronicle, Antwerp, 1493, and a Boetius of Caxton.

This Cathedral is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid. The establishment, as settled by James I., consisted of a dean, subdean, six prebendaries, two vicars choral, six singing men, six choristers, an organist, and a verger, and the whole endowment amounted to £247 per annum. The dean and chapter returned it to the commissioners to be worth £804 gross, and £633 in the clear, per annum. In future the establishment will consist of a bishop, an archdeacon, a dean, and four prebendaries.

At the same time that Ripon was made a bishop's see, it was enacted, that the diocese of Ripon consist of that part of the county of York which was in the diocese of Chester, of the deanery of Craven, and of such parts of the deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, in the county and diocese of York, as lie to the westward of the following districts—viz., of the liberty of the Ainsty, and the wapentakes of Barkston, Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross; that the diocese should be included within the province of York; that the collegiate church should be the Cathedral church; the

A Nave
B B Transept
C Choir
D D Small Chapels
E E Vestries formerly the Old Saxon Church
F Font
G Altar
H Stairs to Library
I I Rooms in the Tower
K West Entrance



chapter the chapter of the see, invested with all the rights and powers of other Cathedral chapters; and that the members of this, and all other Cathedral chapters in England, be styled dean and canons.

The present and first bishop of Ripon is Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., who distinguished himself at Oxford, and was formerly one of the tutors of Christchurch, in that university, and afterwards head master of Harrow School. He was consecrated in 1836, and has an income of £4000 per annum made up from the funds which the new arrangement creates under the powers of the late act. A palace has also been provided for him near the city of Ripon.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in either of the sees of St. Asaph or Bangor, the new bishop will be appointed to the see of Manchester, already determined on by the late act; and in future the whole of North Wales will be under the spiritual superintendence of one bishop only. It is thought, that when the see of Rochester shall be vacant, it will be merged in that of Canterbury, and a new see erected at St. Albans. These arrangements are good to a certain extent, but quite inadequate to the end proposed. Episcopal labour and emolument will, indeed, be more equally divided, and thereby two defects, frequent translations and commendams, be eradicated. But the labour will still be too great for one bishop in the case of every diocese: and, in the more populous ones, will mock the ablest exertions of the most zealous prelate. Cranmer proposed, that out of the suppressed monasteries no fewer than four-and-twenty new sees should be erected; and if this were advisable in his days, how much more now, with a population so many fold increased. That the completeness of a religious establishment will not preserve it from ruin, when its ministers grievously neglect their duty, is a truth to which the destruction of the Gallican church, during the revolution, bears awful testimony. Only just before the storm burst out, that church had erected two new sees, making the number amount in that country to one hundred and thirty-six, viz., nineteen metropolitan and one hundred and seventeen suffragan sees; but the clergy of all ranks had been, for a long time previously, living in pride and luxury, neglect of their sacred duties; and many of them, even in avowed or secret infidelity. Nothing of this sort can be now laid to the charge of

the English church, and if, with its hands tied down, some good has been of late effected, through the astonishing and painful exertions of the clergy of all orders, as is generally acknowledged, how much more would be produced, if the existing disabilities and obstacles were removed. There is, of course, a point in deficiency at which if an establishment should once arrive, it can no longer exist, except miraculously. How far from that point the English church is now removed, is left with the reader to determine after mature reflection. If in addition to the proposed sees of Manchester and St. Albans, eight others were erected, and the bishops of the most populous districts, as well as the infirm and aged, had all of them coadjutors, great good must result to this church and nation. Let a see be erected at Westminster, and half the metropolis and its suburbs given up to the new bishop. At Colchester, with Essex for its diocese; at Bury St. Edmunds, with Suffolk; at Southwell, with the counties of Nottingham and Derby; at Shrewsbury, with Shropshire; at Dorchester, with Dorset; at Bodmin, with Cornwall and the Scilly Isles; and, lastly, at Hexham, with Northumberland for its diocese. Eight learned, discreet, and pious men might doubtless be found to fill these sees; and thus, with God's blessing on their endeavours, the church of Christ would be greatly strengthened in this nation. It is of course supposed, at the same time, that in populous places the number of the parochial clergy would be proportionably increased; and then it might reasonably be hoped, that vice and infidelity would be soon ashamed to show themselves openly, while true religion and virtue would more and more abound.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

As this was once an archbishoprick, it is proper in writing the history of the Welch Sees to give it the precedence. The others, Llandaff, Bangor, and St. Asaph, having been suffragans to it. When it lost its metropolitan rank, it became together with the other three suffragan to the see of Canterbury, and the whole of Wales is still included within that province. St. David's is in South Wales, and in a remote corner of the County of Pembroke, within a short distance from the sea coast.

This see is of very remote antiquity, the origin of it given by Browne Willis, who collected his account from Godwin, Leland, and Wharton, is as follows:—It was from the first a metropolitan see, but began at a place called Caerleon on Usk in Monmouthshire; a bishop named Elvens, is said to have baptized St. David, who was nursed at a place called Vetus Menevia, in Welch, Henemenew. Gistilianus, another bishop of Caerleon, was St. David's uncle. The transferring of the see from Caerleon to Menevia, was owing to St. David's great veneration and love for St. Patrick, who founded it, and an equal veneration and love for St. David himself on the part of his successors in the see, caused them to call the place after his name, the Latin appellation however still prevails, and the bishops of St. David's are styled *Episcopi Menevenses.*

St. Patrick died in 472, in the 111th year of his age, many years before St. David governed this see. Dubritius presided over Wales as archbishop of Caerleon, and in his extreme old age resigned his see to St. David. Some say Dubritius died in 522, but others with more probability in 612: that he was buried in the isle of Bardsey, from whence his bones were carried to Llandaff. His successor, David, was royally descended, being son of Xantus, a Prince of Wales, and uncle to King Arthur. He was a very learned and eloquent man, and of incredible austerity. Many miracles are said to be wrought by him. Godwin says, he governed

this church sixty-five years, and died March 1, 642, aged 146 years. Other historians give a very different account of the time of his death, some placing it in the year 546, and others a little after the year 609. In some of these accounts, it is stated that he became bishop in 519, which if true, and he continued till after 609, he must have held the see ninety years at least, instead of sixty-five, which might be, considering his great age. However this may be, it is certain he removed the see from Caerleon to the place where it still continues to be, not only for the reason before mentioned, but probably also from having been brought up here, although the reason given by some authors, is, that the barren and desolate situation attracted him, being extremely fond of retirement, and that Caerleon was distasteful to him on account of its large population, which withdrew him too much from contemplation. He was therefore the first archbishop of Menevia, or St. David's. Of those who succeeded him, little is known but their names, and not even these correctly, being so variously spelt. Lendivord, the ninth archbishop, had the misfortune to see his cathedral burnt by the West Saxons in 712, in the reign of King Ina. Asser, the twenty-third, was a famous writer, and died in 906. Sampson, the twenty-fifth archbishop, is famous in history, on account of his retiring to Dol, in Bretagne, during a contagious sickness in his diocese. He there either founded a see, or finding one vacant, contrived to possess himself of it, and to the great discontent of the archbishop of Tours, began to exercise archiepiscopal authority within that province. His successors at Dol for a long time claimed the same honour and power, till one of the Popes settled the dispute in favour of the archbishops of Tours: but the bishops of Dol have still the cross carried before them in processions, and take precedence of all other bishops in the province of Tours. On this prelate's abdication, his see lost its metropolitan rank, and his successors were only bishops of St. David's, though all the Welch bishops received their consecration from them till the time of Henry I., when Bishop Bernard, a Norman, not chosen by the clergy of Wales according to custom, but forced upon them by the king, yielded submission to the see of Canterbury.

Sampson, who may be looked upon as the author of this (once called) misfortune to the Welch church, died at Dol, and was there

buried, though his relics were afterwards taken to Middleton, in the county of Dorset, where a magnificent abbey, built by King Athelstan, was dedicated to his honour; which, however, is not a little stained if it be true, that he deserted his post and his flock, on account of the danger to himself of remaining amongst them, during a time of pestilence, when his presence was most needed. His death is supposed to have happened about the beginning of the tenth century.

As to the Cathedrals before the present, nothing is recorded. Browne Willis states, "that in the year 1176, when Peter de Leia became bishop of the see, the Cathedral had been so much ruined by the incursions of the Danes and other pirates, that it was thought right to take it down and rebuild it," which this bishop accordingly did, so that he may be said to have built in great part the present Cathedral, as it now appears, which statement is very much corroborated by the detail of the architecture in the nave and other portions, as will appear in the description of them.

The situation of this Cathedral is most extraordinary, for besides the barren and desolate appearance of the whole country around it, as far as the eye can reach, it is placed so, that approaching it from the main road, (on either side of which the miserable dwellings of the citizens of St. David's are irregularly placed,) nothing of it can be seen but the top of the central tower, till the visitor begins to descend into the huge pit in which it is set. Then not only the Cathedral, but the magnificent ruins of the episcopal palace break upon the view: together with those of many other ecclesiastical edifices.

EXTERIOR.

Being descended into the pit or bason before mentioned, which is open only towards the sea. The Cathedral church stands in a close, nearly a mile in compass, surrounded by a stone wall, having on the west, a rivulet called Alan; and to the north, the College.

The west front is a modern production, heavy and clumsy to the last degree, belonging to no period of the semicircular or pointed styles, but a very bad imitation and mixture of both together, and totally unworthy of a detailed description.

The south side of the nave and its aisle, are very plain almost to

meanness, the walls have a ragged and patched appearance, the windows are few, and far between, and of no great merit in themselves. The first in the aisle from the west has been walled up, and two small loop holes inserted in the wall to admit a little light. The next compartment is occupied by a mean looking porch, with a small pointed window over the arch of entrance, pointed also; lighting a chamber above the porch which has a gable point, and is tiled, and has no parapet. Beyond the porch are four other windows all pointed, some having decorated and some perpendicular tracery, slight buttresses are placed between the windows, but their pinnacles have either been wantonly destroyed or worn away by the keen sea breezes, and have never been restored—the parapet of this aisle is quite plain, as is also that of the clerestory above, in which are five round-headed windows, with modern wooden casements inserted in them, the effect of which is very bad. The parapet projects a little from the wall, and rests on corbels; the buttresses between the windows are flat, and project no more from the wall than the parapet. The south wing of the transept is very plain, its west wall has but one pointed window in it of no great merit, one buttress, one string course, and a plain parapet. The south face is flanked with square buttresses or turrets, one of which terminates octagonally with a low spire, the other is broken off. Within a lofty semicircular arch are four pointed windows, two below and two over them, with perpendicular tracery. In the gable point is a small pointed window of one light. Against the east wall of this wing of the transept are built chapels, now unroofed and in ruins. The south aisle of the choir has shared the same fate, together with the Lady chapel beyond the choir. The east wall of the choir has a large pointed window of perpendicular character, the clerestory is quite plain, the parapet is embattled in bad taste. The north aisle of the choir is also unroofed. Against the east wall of the north wing of the transept, is the school-room, having a low chamber under it, with a roof of stone vaulting. It is a very plain building, and the tracery of the windows has been replaced with modern wooden casements. In the north face of the transept is a large pointed window of perpendicular work. The west wall is perfectly plain. The north side of the nave and its aisle, have a very rude and dilapidated appearance, owing chiefly to some broken

buttresses against the wall of the aisle; or, they may have been the walls of chapels now destroyed. The clerestory windows are round-headed, and have modern wooden casements inserted; there is a pointed window in the aisle, now nearly all walled up, and an entrance into the aisle under a semicircular arch of ordinary Norman work. The parapets of the aisle and clerestory are quite plain. The central tower is lofty, having two stories above the roof, but it has a worn patched and ragged appearance, and is not well proportioned—its height is too great, and the upper story projects a little over the tower, giving it the look of being top-heavy. In the lower story, there is a pointed window in each of the four sides, and several small oblong apertures besides, which, though they help to light the tower, are unworthy of the name of windows. The upper story has two very small pointed windows side by side in each side of it, set in a great expanse of plain and mouldering wall. The only ornamented part of this tower is the parapet, which is open, but not rich, and both at the four corners and the centre of each side are pinnacles, much worn and deprived of half their original height.

The ruins of St. Mary's College are still standing on the north side of this Cathedral, and the more extensive ones of the once magnificent palace of the prelates are still to be seen a little to the south-west of it. The whole scene together is one of extreme desolation and departed grandeur.

INTERIOR.

The usual way of entering this Cathedral is through the south porch. Not having been led to expect much within, from its external appearance, the visitor is agreeably surprised, for though there is a look of poverty and desertion, yet there is a spaciousness and dignity about the nave and its aisles, and even a richness of effect, which connects it at once with the ancient importance of this see, and of those glorious days of earthly splendour and ecclesiastical magnificence which have long since departed from St. David's, and that for ever. The nave is broad, the arches six in number on each side, are semicircular, with many bold mouldings, and among them the zigzag, all excellently well cut, and resting

upon columns composed of one large and several smaller cylindrical shafts around them. Above the arches of the nave runs a plain horizontal string course, the windows of the clerestory are deeply recessed within semicircular arches richly decorated with late Norman mouldings delicately carved, whose sides come down through the triforium and rest upon the string course before mentioned. The triforium has not a good effect, and appears more like the walling up of the lower part of the clerestory arches. Thus far all is original, the work of Peter De Leia, about the latter end of the twelfth century. The roof of the nave does not accord with its style, although in itself exceedingly rich and curious; it is flat, of Irish oak, arranged in square compartments, with pendants on each side, connected with each other by a series of small Tudor arches, all very well and elaborately carved.

The rood loft projects a little into the nave; it is a very rich example of the decorated style, but is very much disfigured by some mean ordinary paling running along the top, and a clock face within a lozenge-shaped wooden frame, in the middle. This rood loft shuts out the transept from the nave; in the centre of it is the entrance into the choir, under a pointed archway, which is elegantly vaulted,—the arch towards the choir is filled up with mean wooden doors, having a fan-light above them very similar to what is frequently seen in taverns. The choir is very small, occupying only the space beneath the central tower, and is tolerably well furnished with stalls and seats. The organ is under the north arch of the tower, which like the other three is semicircular, and richly adorned with Norman mouldings; the piers from which they spring are not so massive as usual, and have been strengthened with additional masonry. There is a good open screen of perpendicular character, dividing the choir from the space beyond, in the eastern wall of which there are some very rich Norman arches, under the great east window. To the east of the space beyond the choir is Bishop Vaughan's chapel, a very rich and elegant example of the latest period of the pure pointed style. The vaulting is something like that of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, with delicate fan tracery and pendants. Beyond this is the avenue leading to the Lady Chapel, which is vaulted in an earlier and less elaborate style, but very good of its kind. All the rest of St. David's

Cathedral is unroofed, and abandoned to desolation and ruin.—Sad indeed is the sight, and were it not for the interest which antiquaries take in these ruined portions of this Cathedral, it would be better to remove them altogether.

The dimensions of the Cathedral are as follows:—Length from east to west, 290 feet; of the nave, 124; of choir and space beyond it, 80; transept, 120; breadth of body and aisles together, 76 feet; height of body, 46; of the central tower, 127 feet.

There are several ancient monuments of bishops and other dignitaries of this Cathedral; one cross-legged knight, the shrine of St. avid (as it is called), in a very ruinous state, and the tomb of the Earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII. There are no modern monuments deserving of notice.

The cloisters were on the north side of the Cathedral, but neither of these, nor of the chapter-house, which probably adjoined them in the usual manner, does a vestige now remain.

The Cathedral is dedicated to St. David and St. Andrew: it has no dean, but a precentor in the place of one, though the bishop is said to be properly dean, and has a stall assigned him on the right hand, at the entrance into the choir; it has also a chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, viz., of St. David's, Brecknock, Caermarthen, and Cardigan, twenty-two prebendaries, though the chapter consists of only six members. There are also eight vicars choral, four choristers, and a subchanter, who has a stall among the prebendaries. There will be, in future, a dean and four canons.

The old diocese was of vast extent, comprehending the entire counties of Pembroke, Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Radnor, except five parishes, which belonged to the see of Hereford. It had also eight parishes in Herefordshire, twenty-two in Glamorganshire, two in Montgomeryshire, and two in Monmouthshire; but the late act has altered it by the transfer of all the parishes in the three last mentioned counties, to the other Welch dioceses.

The bishopriek of St. David's is charged in the King's books at £426:2:1*d.* per annum; and the late bishop returned it to be worth, annually £2,490 in the gross, and £1,897 in the clear.

The more eminent bishops before the Reformation are:—

Thomas Betee, elected in 1280, who founded two colleges; one at Aberguilly, for twenty-two prebendaries, and one at Llandewybrevy for thirteen.

Henry Gower, who was also chancellor of England, and built the great palace at St. David's.

Adam Houghton founded St. Mary's college, near the Cathedral, for seven fellows, and was chancellor of England: he was consecrated in 1361, and died in 1388.

Henry Chichley, afterwards translated to Canterbury, held this see for a short time, and is called the most worthy prelate of his time; he founded two colleges, one at Higham Ferrars, in Northamptonshire, his native county, and one at Oxford, viz., All Souls.

Among the eminent prelates of this see, since the Reformation, should be mentioned —

William Laud, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

George Bull, D.D., who, after a vacancy of nearly six years, was elected bishop of this see in 1704, and died in 1709, and was buried in the collegiate church of Brecon. He was the greatest divine of his day; and what is said in his epitaph is strictly true, viz., that he was excellently learned, pious, and charitable. Robert Nelson has published an account of his life and writings.

Lowth. Horsley.

Thomas Burgess, D.D., was consecrated bishop of St. David's, in the year 1803, and having been eminently useful to this diocese for twenty-two years, was translated to Salisbury in 1825. Learned, discreet, and truly pious; he published many valuable works upon the most important subjects; but his founding a college, within this diocese, for the education of persons designed for the ministry, in this remote corner of Wales, places him upon a level with the greatest bishops and benefactors that ever sat in this see.

On the death of Dr. John Banks Jenkinson, the late bishop, in 1840, Connop Thirlwall, D.D., was appointed to this see. He was fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, and greatly distinguished himself in that university by his classical attainments. To his credit it should be mentioned that he has made himself master of the Welch language, and, whenever it is required, converses, preaches, confirms, and performs every part of Divine service, in that tongue.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

Of nearly equal antiquity with that of St. David, is the see of Llandaff. Some authors indeed make them coeval, and some that the same bishop presided over both sees, and was constituted metropolitan of all these parts. As to the tradition, that King Lucius built a church here in the year 180, it is now rejected by all as a fable; and Godwin, who seems to have taken the greatest pains to ascertain the origin of all the sees of England and Wales, says—that Dubritius was the first bishop of Llandaff, that he lived to a very great age, resigned his see in the year 519, retired from the world, and after some years spent in solitude, died in an island then called Enlhi, now Bardsey, on the coast of Caernarvonshire, November 4, 522, from whence his bones were translated to Llandaff, by Urban the thirtieth bishop of this see, May 7, 1120. Godwin, indeed makes Dubritius archbishop of all Wales, sometimes residing at Llandaff, and sometimes at Caerleon, and that he resigned his see to St. David, who, settling at the place which still bears his name, Llandaff became a separate see, and from that time to the present, has had its own bishop.

The person who succeeded Dubritius at Llandaff, or rather who became the first bishop of it (Dubritius being bishop of no particular see, but archbishop of all Wales), was Eliud or Teleian, a person of great repute for his sanctity, during his life, and to whose memory, after his death, many churches were dedicated; amongst others his own Cathedral of Llandaff, though it was afterwards, upon its reconstruction, dedicated to the apostles Peter and Paul. Odoceus, a person also of eminent sanctity succeeded, and like his predecessor, lived to a considerable age. In his time several synods

were held at Llandaff, and he is said to have presided at one of them in the year 560, but how long he lived after this is nowhere stated. Archbishop Usher, indeed, says he was not consecrated till the year 604, and Prynn places the event in the year 700. In fact nothing is agreed upon but the names of the bishops, and the order in which they succeeded each other in this see. Godwin says, that in these early times "so much riches had been bestowed on Llandaff, that if it enjoyed the tenth part of that which it has been endowed with, first and last, it would be one of the wealthiest churches in Christendom, whereas it hath now hardly sufficient to repair itself: and the bishoprick is grown into that low ebb, that divers benefices in the diocese, yield more profit unto their incumbents than that unto the now bishop." The affairs of this church are not more prosperous than they were in Godwin's time, if the present state of the Cathedral may be, as it ought to be, the criterion of its finances, though the income of the bishop, as will presently be seen, is considerably improved.

Llandaff and St. David's are both in South Wales, and their Cathedral churches are on a much larger scale, and exhibit a much better state of architecture than those of Bangor and St. Asaph, in North Wales. But Llandaff is in a much more ruinous and deplorable condition than St. David's—at the latter place the body of the Cathedral is still entire; at the former it is far from being so. As to the present edifice, Le Neve says it was begun in the year 1120, by Urban, who was consecrated bishop of this see in 1108. At his first coming he found his bishoprick in a very poor and miserable condition, the church ruined almost to the ground, the revenues so confiscated, that out of twenty-four canons, they could now scarcely maintain two; wherefore, complaining thereof to the King and Pope, in the year 1119, he obtained remedy, by procuring letters to the clergy and gentry of this kingdom, and particularly of his own diocese, which may be seen in Prynn's Collections, and in Wharton's Anglia Sacra. By these means having gathered great sums, he pulled down the old church, which was but twenty-eight feet in length, fifteen in breadth, and twenty in heighth, and began on April 14th, 1120, the building of the present fabric, which Godwin calls a very elegant one. But if begun then the work must have been abandoned for some time, or rebuilt afterwards, as

the style of the greatest part of the present building does not at all agree with so early a date. John de Monmouth consecrated in 1296, is more likely to have been the builder or restorer in great part of the present Cathedral, as he is said to have been a great benefactor to it, and the date of his episcopate agrees very well with the greater part of this now almost deserted and ruined Cathedral. Poor indeed must the chapter of Llandaff be, who have thus left their Cathedral church to fall into decay, and to become, as the greater part of it now is, a heap of ruins. It would be better now perhaps to desert it altogether, and remove the see to Brecon, where the Collegiate church would be a sufficiently good Cathedral, and more in the centre of the diocese.

From a print and description of this Cathedral in Browne Willis, taken in the year 1717, it appears to have been then nearly perfect, and except that the south tower, now entirely gone, was in a ruinous state, and that part of the parapet and two of the pinnacles of the north tower, were thrown down by a terrific storm on the 27th of November, 1703, and not replaced; the whole church was in pretty good repair: no other than natural causes have been engaged since then to reduce it to its present lamentable state of ruin. No wars, no tumults, no fanaticism, have poured their fury upon it, and therefore extreme poverty, or a want of sufficient energy in raising subscriptions, or a want of interest in the good work on the part of those solicited to subscribe, can alone account for its gradually dropping into such a state of decay, as to make its restoration hopeless, if not impossible. From that print it appears, that there were two towers at the west end, one on each side of the gable end of the nave; that to the south, seems to have been erected at the same time with the body of the Cathedral; but it is well known that the other still called Jasper's tower, was built by Jasper, created Duke of Bedford in 1435, who was the son of Owen Tudor, by Catherine, widow of Henry V. This tower was crowned by a very beautiful deep and open parapet, and rich and lofty pinnacles at the four corners, which have long since disappeared. It is worthy of remark, that this Cathedral was not built in the form of a cross from the first. The church taken down by Bishop Urban was in the same form as the present, an oblong but very small chapel, without even side aisles, which the present

had, when perfect, throughout its whole extent; but they were low, and the windows large, of many lights and ordinary tracery of the decorated style. The clerestory was lofty, with windows of the lancet shape, two together, of one light each, in every compartment; thin buttresses, reaching only to the bottom of the parapet, divided the clerestory, as far as the nave extended, into six compartments. The clerestory of the choir had only two low lancet windows towards the western extremity, which were half concealed by the leads of the aisle beneath; the rest was plain wall, in a line with the clerestory of the nave, and the whole was surmounted by a plain embattled parapet, as were also the side aisles. On the south side, towards the west end, stood the consistory court, as old as the nave; a small and nearly square apartment adjoining the aisle, and entered from it. A little farther towards the east, was a small plain low porch, giving entrance into the south aisle of the nave, these portions have disappeared; and a little beyond where the porch stood, and to the east of it, is the present west wall of the nave, which, together with what remains of the south side, will be described in its proper place.

EXTERIOR.

The west front is still beautiful in its ruins—in the place of the tower, on the south side, a mass of ivy is seen which spreads itself over, and conceals under its dark foliage, nearly one-half of the west end of the nave, which is divided into three stories. The lowest contains the door of entrance, which being round-headed, and composed of Norman mouldings and shafts, is probably the work of Bishop Urban, together with the wall on each side of it. The next story is very elegant, containing three lancet-headed windows of one light each, the centre one higher than the others; and between them is a long small lancet-headed panel with slender shafts. The third story contains one lancet-headed window of one light, not so lofty as those beneath, and on each side of it are four trefoiled headed panels, which gradually increase in height towards the window, following the inclination of the gable—above this window in the gable point is a small trefoiled headed arch, and on the point itself is set a plain cross. There is no parapet, but in

its place a plain coping. Jasper's tower, on the north side, is nearly perfect; at the south-west angle is a turret containing a staircase; the lowest storey contains an early English window, now walled up, which lighted the west end of the north aisle. This storey of the tower could not have been built by the Duke of Bedford, he probably added the two next to this, and so gained the credit of having built the whole. The windows in the second and third stories agree very well with the date, when it is recorded that the tower was built by that nobleman. The rich open parapet and crocketted pinnacles however, with which he crowned it, have disappeared, and a mean and modern battlement substituted in their place. The unsightly buttresses of many stages, at the outer angles of the tower, have been added in modern times to strengthen it.

On the south side all is in ruins to the fifth compartment of the nave and its aisle—from thence to the chapter house the aisle is entire; the windows are of three lights, with ordinary decorated tracery, and flowing or ogee arches; the embattled parapet above them is a modern addition. Though the south porch is gone, the door-way which it covered is still perfect, and is a most beautiful example of the richest Norman work. It is deeply recessed, and composed of four concentric semicircles, adorned with zigzag, net, and other mouldings, which rest on cylindrical shafts engaged. This also may be a part of the original work of Bishop Urban. The present nave and choir is a modern edifice, and one more incongruous with the buildings and ruins around it could not have been erected; it has a pediment at each end, with a sort of Doric cornice. That to the west is adorned with urns; the windows on each side are round-headed with fan lights, and the whole has the look of a mean market-house or town-hall. The east end of the aisles have each of them a good pointed window of perpendicular tracery. The south side of the Lady Chapel has three good windows of early decorated character, of two lights each, with buttresses of several stages between them reaching to the bottom of the parapet, which is modern and embattled. The east end of the chapel is flanked with double buttresses of the same description, and has an embattled modern gable. It had a large east window pointed, which, being decayed, was walled up, and a round-headed window, similar to those in the new nave and choir

constructed in the walling. Poverty and bad taste have conspired together, to spoil even the ruins of this once elegant and imposing edifice. The north side of the Lady Chapel, new choir and nave, as well as the ruined portion of the old nave, are very similar to the corresponding portions on the south side. The Norman door on this side is exactly opposite to the south door, but not so richly ornamented. The new west front of the church intersects the old nave through the fourth columns on each side of it from the west end.

INTERIOR.

Entering by a tavern-like door, two compartments of the old nave yet remain; the pillars, however, are more slender and clustered, and the arch mouldings more delicate, than those of the ruined portion of the nave. The aisles, both of the nave and choir, are still in their original state. Between the second pillars from the new west front the choir screen is constructed; this, as well as the whole interior of the choir, is all of modern Anglo-Italian work, perhaps a little more dignified than the exterior already described. The seats for the bishop and chapter, and other members of the Cathedral establishment, are arranged in the usual manner on each side of the entrance, and along the north and south sides of the choir; and the altar stands within a portico, supported by two rows of columns, four in each row. It is now near a hundred years ago since so much of the Cathedral was abandoned to desolation, and what remains metamorphised into a would-be Grecian temple. In these days, when the beauty and sublimity of the pointed style are so well understood, and so justly appreciated, and its appropriateness to places of Christian worship so universally acknowledged, the rebuilding, in such a style of architecture, this portion of the Cathedral, is quite astonishing. If funds could not be raised to keep the whole Cathedral in repair, if some portion of it must be left to moulder away, that which was still preserved for the performance of Divine service might have been repaired and restored to its original appearance for less money than was expended upon raising this modern town hall (for such is its appearance), upon the walls and amid the ruins of an edifice in the pointed style, and a

beautiful example of the best age of that style. This would have been the practise in these days; but those were perhaps the worst days for architecture that this country ever witnessed, since it could boast of any architecture at all. The Lady Chapel still retains most of its original features; it is light and well-proportioned, the groining simple and good, and the only thing to be regretted is the modern round-headed window, before described, which greatly injures the effect.

The chapter-house is a square room, entered from the south aisle of the choir, against which it is built; the other three sides have each of them two windows, of one light each, and trefoil headed, the groining is very good, and springs from a cylindrical column in the centre.

There is no crypt, no cloister, no monuments, ancient or modern, of sufficient merit or interest to be particularly described; the most ancient ones are those of bishops, much mutilated, removed from their original positions, and it is uncertain to whom they belong.

The dimensions of this Cathedral are as follows:—extreme length from east to west, including Lady Chapel, and ruined portion of the nave, 270 feet; breadth of nave and aisles, the same as the choir and its aisles, 65 feet; height of ceiling, 65 feet; of the aisles, 30 feet; about 70 feet of the nave is in ruins. Lady Chapel, 58 feet long, 25 broad, and 36 high.

The Cathedral is dedicated to Sts. Peter, Paul, Dubritius, Teileiau, and Odoceus. The members of the Cathedral are a bishop, who is also dean, an archdeacon, treasurer, chancellor, and precentor, who, with nine prebendaries, making in all fourteen, constitute the chapter; there are also two vicars choral, a schoolmaster, verger, and bellringer. There were, also, four singing men, four choristers, and an organist; but the endowment of the choir has been given up for many years, to form a fund for the repair of the fabric, which has not sufficed however to save it from ruin. The new establishment will consist of a bishop, dean, and four canons.

The old diocese comprised the two counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, except a few parishes in each, which by the late act are now added to it.

The value of this bishoprick, in the King's books, is

£154 : 14 : 2*d.* per annum ; and the present value as returned by the present bishop, is £1,008 in the gross, and £924 in the clear, per annum.

Of the eminent bishops since the reformation little need here be said, as they were nearly almost all of them translated to other sees, to the constant detriment of this diocese. Perhaps the only exception is Richard Watson, D.D., elected in 1782. He was fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, professor of chemistry, and afterwards regius professor of divinity in that university, which last office he held in commendam with this bishoprick till his death, which happened in 1816. His Chemical Essays dispelled all the darkness and ignorance which had so long prevailed in the world upon the subject of chemistry, and led the way to all the discoveries which have been since made in that highly useful branch of science. His apology for Christianity, in letters to Thomas Paine, is most masterly and unanswerable, and made a greater impression on that miserable man's mind than perhaps the excellent author expected. The writer of the history of Llandaff Cathedral in Storer's Work declares it to be a fact within his own personal knowledge, that Bishop Watson's Apology, "led to Paine's belief in and partial conversion to the faith of Christ, which the stubborn pride of authorship, even in his dying moments, would not allow him candidly to acknowledge." As a patriot also, as well as a philosopher and divine, this great and good man distinguished himself on several trying and difficult occasions. He was too liberal for the age in which he lived, and on that account was never translated like most of his predecessors and successors to a wealthier see.

The present prelate is Edward Copleston, D.D. and F.R.S., formerly provost of Oriel College, Oxford, in which University he had previously distinguished himself as a general scholar. He was appointed to this see on the translation of Bishop Van Mildert, in 1827 ; he is also dean of St. Paul's, and one of the Commissioners for the building of Churches.

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL.

All authors agree that Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, was the founder of this see, upon occasion of his being driven out of Scotland, about the middle of the sixth century, and became the first bishop of it. After remaining here a few years he returned to Scotland, and made Asaph, one of his disciples, his successor in this see, who was an eminently holy and good man; and from him both the church and place have ever since been called St. Asaph. He was remarkable, says Collier, for frequently repeating this sentence,—"they who hinder the progress of God's Word, envy the happiness of mankind." He died A.D. 596, and from that time till the year 1143 there is no account of this church, nor of any of the bishops; and though, says Tanner, "there hath been a constant and regular succession from the first, yet, by reason of the wars between the English and the Welch, and Owen Glendower's rebellion, the Cathedral Church, with the bishop's and canons' houses, were more than once destroyed, and remained for many years in ruins. Upon one of these devastations, or the fear of it, Bishop Anian the Second endeavoured, A.D. 1278, to remove the see to Ruddlan, two miles northward; and King Edward I. granted his licence for it, A.D. 1284, and promised both ground for the church, &c., and one thousand marks towards the building, but this did not take effect.

Kentigern is said to have fled to St. David first of all, at Menevia, and after staying some time with him, Cathwallian, Prince of Wales, assigned him a place for a monastery near the river Elwy, where he gathered together 965 brethren, who lived together in monastic discipline; of this number, 300, who were

illiterate, he appointed to till the ground, and look after the cattle belonging to the society; 300 more he employed in preparing food and other necessaries; and to the remaining 365, who were learned, he committed the performance of divine service, and divided them in such sort as that when one set had done another immediately began, so that service was continually going on without a moment's intermission. The first foundation of this church is said to have been of timber, and afterwards of stone, when the settling of it was confirmed by Malgo or Maglocunus, a British king of these parts, who much opposed it at first, but became afterwards so well appeased as not only to allow it to be an episcopal see, but to bestow upon it lands, immunities, and privileges. Gilbert is the first name preserved in the catalogue of the bishops of this see after that of St. Asaph; he was consecrated by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1143, and was present at the consecration of St. Augustin's Abbey Church, at Bristol, on Easter-day, A.D. 1148, and died 1151. There is no account existing of the Cathedral Church in his time; it was burnt down, together with the houses of the dean and canons, in 1282, in the wars between England and Wales, when Anian II. was bishop of this see, who was persuaded by the archbishop of Canterbury to rebuild it on the same spot, rather than remove the see to Ruddlan. The greater part of the present fabric is the work of this bishop, the walls of which, says Willis, have stood ever since the year 1284, but the roof or upper part was again burnt down about the year 1404, by Owen Glendower, and not rebuilt till the year 1490, having remained above eighty years in ruins, with only the principal walls standing, till Bishop Redman began to repair and rebuild some parts, for he raised the walls to the present height, and put on a new roof; he also made the east window and stalls of the choir, and erected a throne, since destroyed by Bishop John Owen, who is said to have made in the Cathedral a neat wainscot pulpit in 1631, and at the same time to have fixed seats and forms for the accommodation of persons coming to hear divine service, and to have rebuilt or beautified his episcopal throne, and to have given a large new organ. He also repaired the steeple and belfry. The Cathedral suffered very much after this in the great rebellion, when one Milles, who had the post-office, possessed himself of the bishop's

palace, and sold, says Willis, wine and other liquors there, and kept his horses and oxen in the body of the church, tied up and fed his calves in the bishop's throne and other parts of the choir, removed the font into his yard, set it in the ground, and made use of it for a hog trough. After the restoration of the church and monarchy the Cathedral was repaired by George Griffith, D.D., who was consecrated in 1660 and died in 1666. Isaac Barrow, D.D., elected in 1669, repaired several parts of the Cathedral, especially the north and south aisles, and put new leads upon them; he also wainscoted the east parts of the choir. William Fleetwood, D.D., elected in 1708, was also a benefactor to this Cathedral by paving great part of it, at his own expense, with broad stone, and adorning and painting the choir. John Wynne, D.D., principal of Jesus College, Oxford, elected in 1714, was also a great benefactor to this Cathedral in repairing the mischief done to it by a violent storm which happened on the 2nd of February, 1714-15, when the top of the tower was blown down and fell into the choir, by which great damage was done to the roof, organ, and seats. Such is the history of the present Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, by which the lover of the pointed style will perceive with regret that however substantially repaired, it must be greatly disfigured by the many beautifyings (as they were called) of modern times, all, of course, at variance with the edifice itself. The situation of this Cathedral is very pleasing; it stands on a rising ground within a large church yard, between the rivers Elwy to the west and Clwyd to the east, at the lower end of the Vale of Clwyd, not far from the sea coast, and in the county of Flint

EXTERIOR.

A very few words will be sufficient to describe, both externally and internally, this very small and plain Cathedral. It is more uniformly built than most other Cathedrals are; is in the form of a cross; but the nave only has side aisles, and there are no chapels. The west front is simple and unpretending. The west wall of the nave has a gable, and in it is a pointed door rather deeply recessed, which leads into the nave, and over it is a large, well proportioned, and pointed window of late decorated architecture. It is flanked

with a plain square buttress on each side, upon which panelled and crocketed pinnacles are set. The west walls of the side aisles have sloping tops, with a small pointed window of two lights in each, and flanked externally with double buttresses, plain, short, and without pinnacles. Throughout the whole west front there is no parapet, but only a plain coping. Of late a plain cross has been set upon the gable point with good effect. The south side of the nave and its aisle present little else but plain walls with small windows, similar to those already described. The aisle has a plain parapet, the clerestory an embattled one, the windows of which, five in number, are Tudor-arched. The west wall of the south wing of the transept is entirely plain; its south face has a well proportioned window pointed and of late decorated character; it is flanked with double buttresses without pinnacles, the wall about the window is plain, the gable has no parapet, but on the gable point is a small plain cross; the east wall of this wing has two good pointed windows and a plain buttress between them. In the south wall of the choir are two windows of like kind, pointed and late decorated, but not so large nor so well proportioned. Between these windows are two buttresses which terminate in small gables under the cornice, and are panelled. There is no clerestory or parapet. The east end of the choir has a large window, an imitation of one at Tintern Abbey; it is flanked with double buttresses of several stages, and terminated with panelled and crocketed pinnacles. On the gable point is a cross. The north side of the choir is in all respects like the south, except that it has an embattled parapet resting on a trefoiled cornice. The east wall of the north wing of the transept has one good pointed window of the decorated style, one plain buttress, and no parapet. The north face of it has one large window in the same style, a plain gable and coping, no cross on the point, and flanked with plain double buttresses of two stages. The west face is a plain wall with a plain parapet. The north side of the nave and its aisle differs somewhat from the south side; the aisle has small buttresses between the windows, the clerestory is embattled but has no windows in it. The central tower is broad, square, and of no great elevation. There is a pointed and late decorated window in each face of it, and it is crowned with an embattled parapet. Up the north-east angle of it runs a square turret, engaged with long

loops to light the staircase constructed within it. The turret rises a little above the tower, and is finished with an embattled parapet.

INTERIOR.

Entering by the west door, the nave and its aisles are plain, almost to meanness. The arches are pointed, and the columns without capitals, only a continuation of the arch mouldings; here is no triforium, no vaulting. The wall above the arches on the north side is quite plain, and on the south is relieved only by small holes scarcely deserving the name of windows, thinly set, one over the point of each arch. Instead of vaulting, the nave and its aisles exhibit nothing but beams and rafters. The pavement is good, and with the great west window helps to take off a little from the barn-like appearance of this portion of the Cathedral.

The tower rests upon four pointed arches, and has been vaulted with plaster to imitate tracery, but it has scarcely the form and none of the power of original work of this style. The transept has been cut up and divided into several small apartments. The south end is enclosed for a chapter-house, the north has two small vestries and a larger room. The choir has been nearly rebuilt. The vaulting is of plaster, and has ribs and keystones without corresponding groining; the former appear to spring from shafts down the wall, and a cornice without meaning runs along the bottom of the vault upon the wall. The canopies of the stalls are exceedingly rich, the work of Bishop Redman; these have escaped the general destruction of the original choir. To the east of the stalls on the south side is the bishop's throne; on the north, opposite the throne is the pulpit; both these are modern productions, and are made to correspond a little with the stalls. In front of the stalls on both sides are pews, which are continued across the transept under the tower. The east window is filled with modern stained glass.

There is no crypt, no Lady Chapel, no cloister, no chapter-house, nor are there any monuments, ancient or modern, deserving of any particular notice or description.

The dimensions of this Cathedral are as follows: Length, from east to west, 179 feet; of the transept, from north to south, 108 feet; breadth of the nave and aisles, 68 feet; of the choir, 32 feet;

height of nave from the pavement to the highest point of the timber roof, 60 feet; height of the central tower, 93 feet.

Besides the bishop, the establishment of this Cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Asaph, consists of a dean, six prebendaries, seven cursal canons, four vicars choral, four singing men, four choristers, and an organist. In future the chapter will consist of a dean and four canons. The archdeaconry is held in commendam with the bishoprick by custom.

The old diocese comprises the whole of Flintshire, except Hawarden, Bangor, Worthenbury, and Hanmer; all Denbighshire, except the deanery of Dyffrynclwyd, and the chapelries of Holt, Iscoed, and Penley; nearly half the county of Merioneth; thirty-seven parishes in Montgomeryshire; eight churches and three chapels in Shropshire; and three parishes in Caernarvonshire. But the late act directs that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor shall be united, and that the diocese shall consist of the whole of the two existing dioceses, except that part of the diocese of St. Asaph which is in the county of Salop, and of those parts of the county of Montgomery which are now in the dioceses of St. David's and Hereford.

The annual value of this bishopriek in the king's books is £187 : 11 : 8*d.*; and the present bishop returned it to the commissioners to be worth £7408 per annum in the gross, and £6301 in the clear.

Small and inconsiderable as this Cathedral and its establishment may be, it is far otherwise with the bishops who have presided over this diocese. The see of St. Asaph can boast of some of the most eminent prelates that the English church ever produced. Bishops Ainan II. and Redman, the rebuilders of the Cathedral, have been already mentioned.

Reginald Peacock, born in Wales, once a scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, was consecrated bishop of this see in 1444, and was translated to Chichester in 1449, but was deprived of that see in 1457 for some opinions which were in those times condemned as heretical. He was afterwards ordered by Thomas Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury, into close confinement at Thorney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire, where he died about a year afterwards.

John Owen, D.D., fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge,

although an Englishman, made himself perfect master of Welch, preached in that language, and ordered sermons to be preached in it, all over his diocese, to which he proved himself to be indeed a spiritual father. He was consecrated in 1629, was an extraordinary sufferer in the great rebellion, and died in 1651.

Isaac Barrow, D.D., after having suffered much in the great rebellion, was, in 1662, nominated bishop of Sodor and Man, where the good that he did is felt to this day. He was translated to St. Asaph, in 1669, where he devoted all his substance to works of charity, till his death, which happened at Shrewsbury, to the grief of all good men, June 24th, 1680, and was buried outside the Cathedral, near the west door.

William Beveridge, D.D., a very eminent and learned divine, was consecrated bishop of this see, July 16, 1704 — being then sixty-seven years of age,—and held it till his death, which happened March 5, 1707-8, at his lodgings in the cloisters at Westminster, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He left the greatest part of his estate to the Societies for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Promoting Christian Knowledge. Bishop Beveridge was a man of extensive and almost universal learning, particularly ready in the Scriptures, which he had so thoroughly studied, that he was able to produce suitable passages on all occasions, and happy in explaining them to others. He was also a person of the strictest integrity, of true and sincere piety, exemplary charity, great zeal for religion, and so highly esteemed on all these accounts, that when he was dying, one of his own order said of him: "There goes one of the greatest, and of the best men, that ever England bred."

Thomas Tanner, D.D., an excellent antiquary and prelate, whose virtues and learning are acknowledged by all his contemporaries, was consecrated January 23, 1732. He is the author of a work called Notitia Monastica, full of very valuable information, and now also very scarce. He died at Christ Church, Oxford, December 14, 1735, aged sixty-one, and was buried in the nave of that Cathedral, of which he was also a canon, without any funeral pomp, according to his own direction.

Samuel Horsley, LL.D., was consecrated bishop of St. David's in 1788, and translated to the see of Rochester in 1793, when he

also held the deanery of Westminster in commendam, but resigned it on his translation to this see in 1802. He died October 4, 1806, in his seventy-third year, and was buried in the parish church of St. Mary, Newington. The inscription on his monument was written by himself. He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he applied himself much to the study of mathematics, and stored his mind with the writings of the ancient and modern divines and logicians. He published a complete edition of Sir Isaac Newton's works; and was a most successful controversialist against Priestly. Throughout life he was a most indefatigable student, and became the most powerful champion of the Christian faith which the church has seen in modern times. That he was an original thinker, strong minded, warm, and uncompromising, his writings, especially his sermons and charges, are a sufficient proof. His style is nervous and authoritative. He had a roughness of temper, but not unqualified with much kindness of heart, benevolence, and charity. As a speaker, he was deservedly considered in the first class; and his opposers found it easier to find fault with his manner than his matter: but he would not speak unless he had something original to produce, and was on that account listened to with eagerness, even by those who could not act with him.

William Cleaver, D.D., succeeded him. He was first of Magdalen College, Oxford, but removed to Brasenose, of which he was afterwards elected principal. He was consecrated bishop of Chester, translated to Bangor in 1799, and to this see in 1806. He died the 15th May, 1815, aged seventy-three, and was buried in the Chapel of Brasenose College, where a monument to his memory has been erected by the society over which he presided nearly twenty-five years. Bishop Cleaver was a learned, amiable, and excellent prelate, and published, besides a treatise, De Rhythmo Græcorum, many very useful sermons and charges.

The present prelate is William Carey, D.D., consecrated bishop of Exeter in 1820, and translated to this see in 1830. He was formerly tutor of Christ Church, Oxford.

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

Tanner says, "a bishoprick was probably erected here before the middle of the sixth century, by Malgwyn, or Malgo Conan, prince of North Wales; and Deiniel or Daniel, son of Dinothus, abbot of Bangor, in Flintshire, who had before founded a college or monastery here, was made the first bishop;" and then adds, "we have very little or no account of the monastery afterwards, and but a slender one of the bishops, till A.D. 1039, after which time there seems to have been a regular succession of prelates in this see, though by reason of the wars they had not all of them a quiet enjoyment." Willis says that Daniel was consecrated by Dubritius, archbishop of Caerleon, about the year 550, four years after which he died, and was buried in the Isle of Bardsey, where holy men in those days were frequently interred. But the learned Usher and other writers place Daniel's coming to Bangor in the year 516, and his death in 554 (December 10), and say that the same year in which he died Prince Maglocunus erected Bangor into a city, which took its name from its fine situation, or beauty of its choir, as some of them surmise; in which notion they have been followed by other writers, who pretend to derive Bangor from *Bonus Chorus*. Godwin allows of no bishop of Bangor before the Norman conquest; his words are, "What time a cathedral church was first erected at Bangor, or who was the first bishop there, I think it hard to define; for my part, I scarcely find any mention of any bishop of Bangor before the Conquest, except happily of one Marclois, that died, as the chronicle of Wales reporteth, in the year 943; but I assure myself upon many presumptions, he is mistaken for Marchlrith, bishop of Llandaff. The first bishop of Bangor was Herveus, who being violently thrust out of his bishoprick, accepted gladly of Ely, in the year 1109, the year after his consecration, becoming, as at Bangor, so there also, the rst bishop."

Le Neve follows Godwin, and has placed the coming of Hervey to Bangor in the year 1107; but Willis asserts, that he was consecrated bishop of this see in or before the year 1093, by Thomas, archbishop of York, in the vacancy of the see of Canterbury, which continued from 1089 till 1093, as particular notice is taken, by the author of *Decem Scriptores*, of his confirmation in this see during that time. It is recorded in the Monasticon, that he was witness to the foundation charter of Chester Abbey, in 1095, and was present at the consecration of that of Gloucester in 1100. Moreover, that in 1102 he sat at the synod held at London, and therefore he must have continued bishop of this see at least fifteen or sixteen years, and, as Willis observes, "might have done much longer, but that being very rigid in his discipline, and illtreating the Welch, they thereby grew refractory, and having murdered his brother, threatened to treat him in like manner, whereupon he fled to King Henry I. for protection, who assigned him, in 1107, the abbey of Ely for his support, which being converted into a bishoprick in 1109, he quitted Bangor, and accepted the see of Ely, which he held till his death, which happened in 1131. Wharton supposes him to have been by birth a Scotchman, and that he was also bishop of Lisieux, in Normandy. Dempster mentions him to have been Henry I.'s confessor.

There is no account of the Cathedral in these early times, and certainly no vestige even of late Norman work about the present edifice. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century, the Cathedral was burnt down, and the whole diocese laid waste by the English. It is highly probable that it was rebuilt about the close of that century, but if so, it was most certainly destroyed again in the year 1402, by Owen Glendower, who set fire to it, and burned it down to the ground, because the bishop, Richard Younge, was in the interest of the king, Henry IV. From this time till 1496, the Cathedral lay in ruins, when it was begun to be rebuilt by Henry Dean, elected bishop of this see that same year. He built only the present choir, for, being translated to Salisbury, and afterwards to Canterbury, he had no time to do more here, but left his crozier and mitre, both of great value, to his successor at Bangor, on condition that he would go on with the good work. His successor was Thomas Pigot, who lived entirely at Chertsey,

being at the same time abbot of the monastery there, and held this see but little more than three years; it is not recorded that he did anything towards the completion of the Cathedral. His successor was John Penny, who, being soon after translated to Carlisle, did nothing to advance the rebuilding of this church, the completion of which, as it now appears, is to be attributed entirely to the munificence and zeal of Thomas Skeffington, consecrated bishop of this see June 17, 1509. He was also abbot of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, and almost constantly resided there instead of at Bangor. "However," says Willis, "being a man of a generous spirit, and to atone for his neglect at Bangor, he became a most magnificent benefactor thereto, by building the steeple and entire body of the church, from the choir downwards to the west end." He also gave four bells, to be placed in the tower he had built. His body was buried at Beaulieu, and his heart in this Cathedral, by his own particular desire. The bells were afterwards sold by Bishop Bulkely, who was consecrated in 1541, and who has been stigmatized as the waster and dilapidator of this church's goods, though Willis thinks without sufficient ground for it. However this may be, Henry Rowlands, D.D., consecrated in 1598, gave four new bells, and put a new roof upon the body of the Cathedral. The Cathedral suffered, like all others, in the great rebellion; and was restored, together with the old form of worship by Bishop Roberts, who suffered much for his loyalty, and was deprived for a time not only of this see, but of all he had besides. In his will he left £100 towards beautifying the choir, and died in 1665. Bishop Morgan, also, was a great benefactor to the fabric of the Cathedral between the years 1666 and 1673, the date of his translation to this see, and his death. But his successor, Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., was a greater benefactor still, by procuring land for the continual support of the fabric, endowment of the choir, and augmentation of the bishoprick. He also recast the four bells given by Bishop Rowlands, and added a fifth, much larger than any of the former, and at his own expense.

EXTERIOR.

Although this Cathedral is a larger edifice than that of St. Asaph, it is not so imposing or cathedral-like, and therefore may be

called the humblest fabric enjoying that title which the Established Church possesses. It is particularly wanting in elevation, and though in the form of a cross, aspires to nothing more in appearance than a good sized and ordinary parish church. The many calamities already detailed, and the extreme poverty of the see, in former times, are together sufficient to account for its limited dimensions, and the plainness of its architecture. At the west end stands the plain square tower of Bishop Skeffington, it consists of three stories; the lowest contains a pointed door under a square head, the next a pointed window of three lights, with perpendicular tracery, and the highest another pointed window of the same number of lights, without tracery; above this is an embattled parapet, and at each of the four corners a crocketted pinnacle is placed. The tower is built out from the gable end of the nave, and at the angles of it are plain buttresses of several stages, which terminate a little above the second storey of it. Just above the door already described is the following inscription in ancient characters:—"Thomas Skevyngton, Episcopus Bangorie, hoc Campanile et Ecclesiam fieri fecit Ao. Partus Virginei MCCCCCXXXII." The west ends of the aisles on both sides are quite plain.

The south side of the Cathedral is regular and uniform, and though simple and plain, wants nothing but elevation to give it some importance. The aisle has six rather acutely pointed windows of three lights, and good proportion, with plain buttresses between, of two stages, which terminate a little below the parapet, which is quite plain. The windows have tracery, which does not partake of the character of the age and style when the Cathedral was rebuilt, and must be either imitations of the previous windows, or the windows themselves, repaired after the second destruction of the Cathedral by fire. At the second compartment from the west end is an obtusely pointed door, evidently of the time of Bishop Skeffington, and over it a small niche. The clerestory windows are also of the same form and character with the south door. The south wing of the transept has an embattled parapet; the east and west walls of it are quite plain, but the south front has a large obtusely pointed window of five lights, and perpendicular tracery, and on each side of it, and under it, are portions of a former cathedral,

which serve now for buttresses to support this part of the present fabric. They appear to be as old as the time of Edward I.

The choir has no aisles on either side of it. The south side of it has two small obtusely pointed windows towards the upper part and western extremity of it, and a short plain buttress underneath, and a large window of the same form, with five lights, and perpendicular tracery, nearer to the east end. The choir has an embattled parapet all round. The east end itself has a low gable point, and beneath it a large window, more sharply pointed, of five lights, perpendicular tracery, and good proportion, and is divided by a transom, beneath which are small pointed arches, feathered. This end is flanked with a plain, heavy buttress, of two stages, at each angle. In a line with the east end of the choir, and of nearly equal height with it, is the east end of a building, the upper storey of which has been added in modern times, the lower being of the age of the rest of the Cathedral, or rather of the choir: it has a sloping embattled parapet, and a window of monstrous design, composed of five lancet-looking lights, under a wide and much depressed ogee arch: beneath this is an obtusely pointed window, of only three lights. At the north-east angle is a double buttress. The north side of this building has three pointed windows in the upper part, and a door beneath, by which the chapter house is entered; a few steps lead up to the door, and there is a low buttress on each side of it.

The east face of the north wing of the transept is concealed by the building last described. At the north-east angle of it is a round turret engaged, which takes an octagonal form when it reaches the bottom of the embattled parapet, and rises a little above it. This turret may probably be another small portion of the former Cathedral. The north front of this wing of the transept is flanked with double buttresses at the corners, and contains a large obtusely pointed window, of five lights, and perpendicular tracery. The north side of the nave, with its aisle, is so nearly like the south side, that the description of the latter already given, will serve for the former also.

INTERIOR.

Entering by the south door into the nave, — how plain, how simple, how humble, is the scene which presents itself to the spectator. Six obtusely pointed arches on each side, with a few simple mouldings, resting on columns as simple, of octangular form, with plain capitals and bases, divide the aisles from the nave. Here is no triforium, but all above the arches is plain wall, with short windows in the upper part of it — one over each arch. Against the third column, from the west end on the south side, stands an octagonal font, of perpendicular character. The ceiling of the nave and its aisles is nearly flat. In the time of Bishop Cleaver it was ascertained to be in a state of dangerous decay, and was then restored. The simplicity of its original character was preserved, and the roofing still exhibits frame-work of timber, as described by Browne Willis; but the carved work and escutcheons of which he speaks no longer exist. The transept within is quite plain, and now shut out from view, by bringing the choir through it into the nave. The four pointed arches in this part of the church, seem to have been designed to support a central tower, as usual, which was never erected. The ceiling of the choir is flat, and of plaster, with a cornice all round, which has a bad effect. The stalls, pulpit, and bishop's throne, though a modern and feeble imitation of the like furniture in the pointed style, are all better than what were put up soon after the restoration of the church and monarchy, which were of the most homely and inelegant description, especially the bishop's throne and the altar screen, which seemed as if they had been designed and executed by the most untutored of village carpenters. The building, on the north side of the choir, has no communication with it internally. It consists of two stories, and is divided into several apartments, which are put to the following uses: chapter house, library, vestry, and registrar's office. Here is no crypt, no Lady chapel, no cloister, nor anything deserving the name of chapter house; nor are there any monuments, ancient or modern, that deserve to be particularly noticed.

The dimensions of this Cathedral are as follows: length from

east to west, including the tower, 233 feet; breadth of nave and side aisles, 60 feet; length of transept, from north to south, 96 feet; height of the nave to the highest point of the roof, only 34 feet; of the tower only, 60 feet; the square of the tower, 24 feet. It should be mentioned, that the nave of this Cathedral is made use of as the parish church of Bangor, in which Divine service is performed in the Welch language.

The bishop is a member of the chapter, as being archdeacon both of Bangor and Anglesea: the other members are, the dean, the archdeacon of Merioneth, two prebendaries endowed, the treasurer, precentor, chancellor, and three canons. There are also belonging to this Cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Daniel, two vicars choral, singing men, choristers, and organist, with other inferior officers.

The old diocese of Bangor comprises the whole of Anglesea, the whole of Caernarvonshire, except three parishes, more than half the county of Merioneth, fourteen parishes in Denbighshire, and seven parishes in the county of Montgomery. This extensive district is to be increased by the addition of the present diocese of St. Asaph (except a few parishes in Shropshire), and by the other half of the county of Montgomery, and the whole to be under the superintendence of one bishop; when Manchester will have a bishop, with Lancashire for his diocese.

The annual value of this bishoprick in the king's books, is £151 : 3 : 0*d.*, in the whole, and £131 : 16 : 4*d.* clear. The present bishop returned it to the commissioners as being worth £6,580 in the whole, and £4,464 clear per annum.

Among the more eminent prelates of modern times, the names of Hoadley and Sherlock are most conspicuous. The former was consecrated March 18, 1715; and while bishop of this see preached a sermon in London on this text: "My kingdom is not of this world," which caused the famous Bangorian Controversy, and employed the press for many years. Bishop Hoadley was a learned man, and great writer, though his periods are too long. He was amiable, witty, easy, and good tempered, happy everywhere, but peculiarly so in his own family, where he took every opportunity of instructing by his influence and example. He was successively translated to Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, of

which last see he continued bishop for nearly twenty-seven years, and died April 17, 1761, at the age of eighty-five years.

The latter, Thomas Sherlock, D.D., was eldest son of William Sherlock, D.D., dean of St. Paul's, and born in 1678. He was master of the Temple, in London, and of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge; dean of Chichester in 1716, and soon after this promotion appeared as an author for the first time in the Bangorian controversy. He was consecrated bishop of Bangor in 1728, translated to Salisbury in 1734, in both which stations his abilities were so conspicuous that on the death of Archbishop Potter in 1747, the see of Canterbury was offered him, but he declined to accept it on account of the state of his health. The following year, however, he was so much recovered that he accepted a translation to the see of London, which he held thirteen years, and died July 18, 1761, in the 84th year of his age. Dr. Nichols, who succeeded him in the mastership of the Temple, gives the following character of him: — "His learning was very extensive; he had a great and an understanding mind; a quick, comprehensive, and a solid judgment; these advantages he improved by much industry and application; in piety constant and exemplary; in preaching the duties and mantaining the doctrines of Christianity, warm and zealous; and in his charities diffusive and munificent." In Bishop Sherlock's sermons are some passages of uncommon animation. Dr. Blair, in his "Lectures on Rhetoric," quotes one in particular which occurs in a sermon on John xx. 30, 31, towards the conclusion, wherein a contrast is drawn between the Mahometan and Christian religions, and says "this is more than elegant, it is truly sublime." It is said that the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke was so deeply impressed with admiration of this passage that he never forgot it, and often repeated it *verbatim*.

The present prelate is Chrisopher Bethel, D.D., and formerly of King's College, Cambridge. He was consecrated bishop of Gloucester in 1824, removed to Exeter in 1830, and finally to this see in the same year.

THE END.

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